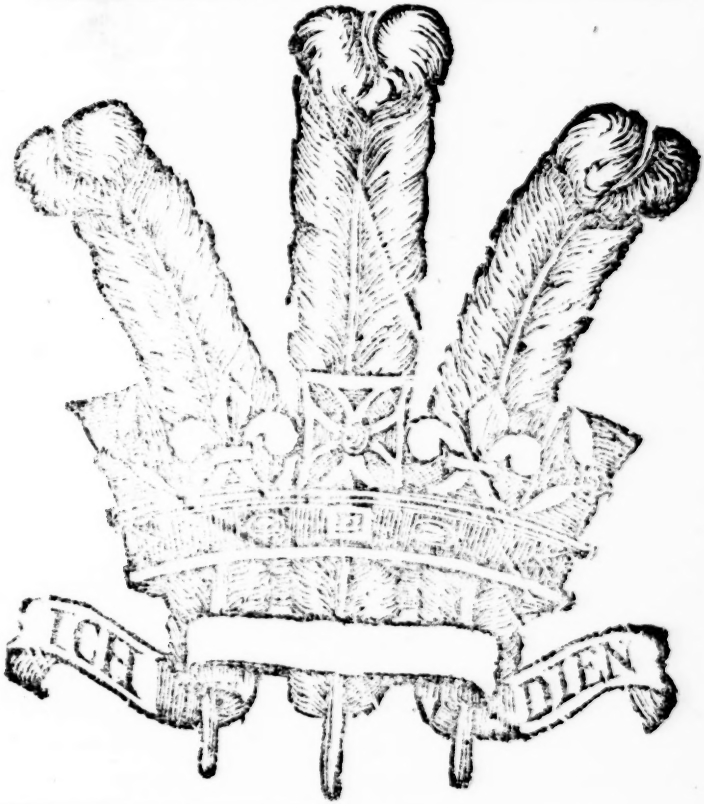
THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, AND *Hiſtorical Chronicle,*

For all the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America.*

[To be Continued Monthly.]

MARCH, 1741.



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THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, MARCH, 1741.

Continuation of Mr. Beverly's *Preſent State of* Virginia, *begun in our laſt.*

Of the Sub-diviſions of Virginia.

SECT. 5. THE Country is divided into twenty nine Counties; and the Counties, as they are in Bigneſs, into fewer or more Pariſhes, as they are fill'd with Inhabitants. The Method of bounding the Counties is at this time, with reſpect to the Convenience of having each County limited to one ſingle River, for its Trade and Shipping: So that any one, whoſe Concerns are altogether in one County, may not be obliged to ſeek his Freight and Shipping in more than one River. Whereas at firſt, they were bounded with reſpect to the Circuit, and the Propinquity of the Extremes to one common Center; by which means, one County reached then quite a-croſs a neck of Land from River to River. But this way of bounding the Counties being found more inconvenient than the other, it was changed by a Law, into what it is now.

Beſides this Diviſion into Counties and Pariſhes, there are two other Sub-diviſions, which are ſubject to the Rules and Alterations made by the County-courts; namely into Precincts or Burroughs, for the Limits of Conſtables; and into Precincts or Walks, for the Surveyors of Highways.

§. 6. There is another Diviſion of the Country into Necks of Land, which are the Boundaries of the Eſcheators, *viz.*

1. The *Northern* Neck between *Patowmeck* and *Rappahannock* Rivers: This is the Proprietary in the Lord *Colepepper*'s Family.

2. The Neck between *Rappahannock* and *York* Rivers, within which *Pamaunkey* Neck is included:

3. The Neck between *York* and *James* Rivers:

4. The Lands on the *South* Side *James* River:

5. The Land on the *Eaſtern* Shore; in all, five Diviſions. Each of which has its particular Eſcheat-maſter.

In the *Northern* Neck are contain'd ſix Counties; 1. *Lancaſter*, *viz.* in which are two Pariſhes, namely *Chriſt-church*, and St. *Mary White-chapel*. 2. *Northumberland*, two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Fairfield* and *Boutracy*, and *Wiccocomoco*. 3. *Weſtmoreland*, two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Copely* and *Waſhington*. 4. *Stafford*, two Pariſhes, *viz.* St. *Paul* and *Overworton*. 5. *Richmond* one Pariſh, *viz.* *North Farnham*, and part of another, *viz.* *Sittenburn*. 6. King *George* County, one Pariſh, named *Hanover*, the other Part of *Sittenburn*.

In the Neck between *Rappahannock* and *York* Rivers are contained ſix other Counties, *viz.* 1. *Glouceſter*, in which are four Pariſhes, *viz.* *Peſſo*, *Abingdon*, *Ware* and *Kingſton*. 2. *Middleſex*, only one Pariſh, *viz.* *Chriſt-church*. 3. King and Queen, two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Stratton Major*, St. *Stephens*. 4. King *William*, two Pariſhes, *viz.* St. *John*'s, and St. *Margaret*'s. *Eſſex*, three Pariſhes, *viz.* *South Farnham*, St. *Anne*, St. *Mary*'s. 6. *Spotſylvania*, one Pariſh, *viz.* St. *George*.

In the Neck between *York* and *James* River, there are ſeven Counties and part of an eighth; the ſeven entire Counties are, 1. *Elizabeth* City, in which is only one Pariſh, named alſo *Elizabeth* City Pariſh. 2. The *Warwick*, in which are two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Denby*, *Mulberry* Iſland.

Iſland. 3. *York*, in which are two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Charles* and *York-Hampton*; and part of a third called *Braton*. 4. *James* City, in which are three Pariſhes, and part of two others, *viz.* *James* City, part of *Wilmington*, Merchants-hundred, and the other half of *Braton*. 5. *New-Kent*, two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Bliſland* and St. *Peter*'s. 6. *Charles* City, two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Weſtover* and part of *Wilmington*. 7. *Hanover*, one Pariſh, *viz.* St. *Paul*'s. And 8. Part of *Henrico* County, on the *North* ſide *James* River, by which River the Pariſhes are alſo divided, there being two Pariſhes in the whole County, *viz.* *Henrico* and St. *James*, and part of a third call'd *Briſtol*.

On the *South* ſide *James* River are 7 Counties, and the other part of *Henrico*; the 7 Counties beginning at the Bay, as I have done in all the reſt, are, *viz.* 1. *Princeſs Anne*, in which is but one Pariſh, namely *Lynhaven*. 2. *Norfolk*, alſo one Pariſh, call'd *Elizabeth* River. 3. *Nanſamond*, in which are three Pariſhes, *viz.* *Lower-Pariſh*, *Upper-Pariſh*, *Chickaluck*. 4. Iſle of *Wight*, in which are two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Warwick Squeeke-Bay*, and *Newport*. 5. *Surry*, two Pariſhes, *viz.* *Lyon*'s Creek, *Southwark*. 6. Prince *George*, in which is one Pariſh, *viz.* *Martin Brandon*, and the other part of *Briſtol* Pariſh in *Henrico*. 7. *Brunſwick*, a new County conſtituted towards the Southern Paſs of the Mountains, on purpoſe that by extraordinary Encouragements, the Settlements may tend up that Way firſt, as is given alſo to *Spotſylvania* County for the Northern Paſs. It is made one Pariſh, by the Name of St. *Andrew*.

On the Eaſtern Shore, that is on the Eaſt Side the great Bay of *Cheſapeak*, the Place where Sir *William Berkeley* retired to in the Rebellion, are two Counties, 1. *Northampton* having one Pariſh named *Hungers*. 2. *Accomack* having one Pariſh named alſo *Accomack*.

In all there are at preſent twenty nine Counties, and fifty four Pariſhes.

§. 7. There is yet another Diviſion of the Country, into Diſtricts, according to the Rivers, with reſpect to the Shipping and Navigation: Theſe are the Bounds appointed

for the Naval-Officers, and Collectors of the publick Duties, and are as follow.

1. The Upper-Parts of *James* River, from Hog-Iſland upwards.

2. The Lower-Parts of *James* River, from Hog-Iſland downwards to the *Capes*, and round *Point-Comfort*, to *Back-River*.

3. *York*, *Poqueſon*, *Moljack-Bay*, and *Pieanketank* Rivers.

4. *Rappahannock* River.

5. *Patowmeck* River.

6. *Pocomoke*, and the other Parts on the *Eaſtern*, made formerly two Diſtricts; but they are now united into one.

Of the Public Offices of Government.

§. 8. BEſides the Governor and Council afore-mention'd there are three other General Officers in that Colony, bearing his Majeſty's immediate Commiſſion, *viz.* The Auditor of the Revenue, the Receiver-General of it, and the Secretary of State.

The Auditor's Buſineſs is to audit the Accounts of the public Money of the Government, and duly to tranſmit the State of them to *England*; ſuch as the Quit-Rents, the Money ariſing by the two Shillings *per* Hogſhead, Fort Duties, the Fines and Forfeitures, and the Profit of Eſcheats and Rights of Land. His Salary is 6 *per Cent.* of all the publick Money.

The Receiver-General is to ſell the public Tobacco, collect and receive the Money, make the Account thereof, and pay it out again by the King's Order. His Salary is alſo 6 *per Cent.*

The Secretary's Buſineſs is to keep the public Records of the Country, and to take care that they be regularly and fairly made up; namely, all Judgments of the General Court, as likewiſe all Deeds, and other Writings there proved; and farther to iſſue all Writs, both miniſterial and judicial relating thereto. To make out and record all Patents for Land, and to take the Return of all Inqueſts of Eſcheat.

In

In his Office is kept a Regiſter of all Commiſſions of Adminiſtration, and Probates of Wills, granted throughout the Colony; as alſo of all Births, Burials, Marriages, and Perſons that go out of the Country: Of all Houſes of publick Entertainment, and of all publick Officers in the Country; and of many other Things, proper to be kept in ſo general an Office.

From this Office are likewiſe iſſued all Writs for chooſing of Burgeſſes, and in it are fil'd authentick Copies of all Proclamations.

The Secretary's Income ariſes from Fees for all Buſineſs done in his Office, which come (*Communibus annis*) to about 70,000 *l.* Tobacco *per Annum*; out of which he pays 12500 and Caſk to the Clerks: His other Perquiſites proceed out of the Acknowledgments pay'd him annually by the County Clerks, and are beſides about forty houſand Pounds of Tobacco and Caſk.

§. 9. There are two other General Officers in the Country, who do not receive their Commiſſion and Authority immediately from the Crown, and thoſe are, 1. The Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſary, authoriſed by the Right Reverend Father in GOD, the Lord Biſhop of *London*, Ordinary of all the Plantations. 2. The Country's Treaſurer, authoriſed by the General Aſſembly.

The Commiſſary's Buſineſs is to make Viſitations of Churches, and have the Inſpection of the Clergy. He is allowed 100 *l. per Ann.* out of the Quit-Rents.

The Treaſurer's Buſineſs is to receive the Money from the ſeveral Collectors, and to make up the Accounts of the Duties rais'd by ſome late Acts of Aſſembly for extraordinary Occaſions; his Salary is ſix *per Cent.* of all Money paſſing through his Hands.

Theſe are all the general Officers belonging to that Government, except the Court of Admiralty, which has no ſtanding Officer.

§. 10. The other publick Commiſſion-Officers in the Government (except thoſe of the Militia, for whom a Chapter is reſerved) are Eſcheators, Naval-Officers, Collectors, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs of Counties, Surveyors of Land, and Coroners.

The Eſcheators have their Precincts or Bounds, according to the ſeveral Necks of Land; for their Profits, they demand five Pound for each Inqueſt taken, being paid only as Buſineſs happens.

The Naval-Officers have their Bounds according to the Diſtricts on the Rivers, and ſo have the Collectors. The Profits of the firſt ariſe from large Fees, upon the entring and clearing of all Ships and Veſſels. The Collectors have each a Salary out of the Treaſury in *England*, of forty Pounds, ſixty Pounds, or an hundred Pounds, according to their ſeveral Diſtricts, they being appointed by the honourable Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in *England*; purſuant to the Statute made in the 25th Year of King *Charles* the Second; and have moreover Salaries of 20 *per Cent.* on all the Duties they collect, by Virtue of the ſame Statute, and alſo large Fees for every Entry and Clearing.

The Naval-Officers other Profits, are ten *per Cent.* for all Monies by them received; both on the two Shillings *per* Hogſhead, Port-Duties, Skins and Furs, and alſo on the new Impoſts on Servants and Liquors, when ſuch Duty is in being.

The Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Surveyors, are limited according to the ſeveral Counties. The Clerks of Courts receive their Commiſſions from the Secretary of State; the Sheriffs theirs from the Governor, and the Surveyors of Land theirs from the Governors of the College, in whom the Office of Surveyor-General is veſted by their Charter.

The Clerks Profits proceed from ſtated Fees, upon all Law-Suits and Buſineſs in their reſpective Courts, except the Clerk of the General Court, who is paid a Salary by the Secretary, who takes the Fees of that Court to himſelf.

The Sheriff's Profit is likewiſe by Fees on all Buſineſs done in the County Courts, to which he is the miniſterial Officer; but the beſt of his Income is by a Salary of all publick Tobacco, which is conſtantly put into the Sheriff's Hands, to be collected and put into Hundreds, convenient for the Market: He has likewiſe ſeveral other Advantages, which make his Place very profitable.

The

The Profits of the Surveyors of Land are according to the Trouble they take: Their Fees being proportion'd to the Surveys they make.

The Coroner is a Commiſſion Officer alſo, but his Profits are not worth naming, though he has large Fees allowed him, when he does any Buſineſs. There are two or more of them appointed in each Pariſh, as occaſion requires; but in the Vacancy, or Abſence of any, upon an Exigency, the next Juſtice of Peace does the Buſineſs, and receives the Fee, which is an 133 Pounds of Tobacco for an Inqueſt on a dead Corpſe, any other Buſineſs ſeldom falling in his Way.

§. 11. There are other miniſterial Officers that have no Commiſſion; which are, Surveyors of the High-ways, Conſtables, and Headboroughs. Theſe are appointed, relieved, and altered annually by the County Courts, as they ſee occaſion; and ſuch Bounds are given them, as thoſe Courts think moſt convenient.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

Remainder of the Manual Exerciſe, *begun in our laſt.*

XXVII. *Reſt on your Arms.* 4 Motions.

JOIN your right Hand to the Firelock; tell 1, 2, and come to a Poize; tell 1, 2, and quit the Firelock with your right Hand, ſinking it with your Left as low as your Arm, without Conſtraint, will permit, ſeizing it at the ſame Time with your right Hand near the Muzzle. Then tell 1, 2, and bring the Butt to the Ground, ſlipping your left Hand at the ſame time up to your Right, and keep your Elbows ſquare.

XXVIII. *Draw your Bayonets.* 2 Motions.

Step back with your right Foot, ſeizing your Bayonet with your right Hand; tell 1, 2, draw it out briſkly, bringing

bringing it up, and, placing it upright over the Muzzle, enter it on the Barrel.

XXIX. *Fix your Bayonets.* 3 Motions.

Thruſt down the Socket of the Bayonet as far as the Notch will permit; tell 1, 2, turn the Bayonet from you and fix it; tell 1, 2, quit the Handle of the Bayonet, and ſeize the Firelock juſt under it with your right Hand, placing the Palm on the Back of the Left.

XXX. *Reſt your Bayonets.* 3 Motions.

Raiſe the Firelock with your right Hand, in a perpendicular Line, as high as your Forehead, and ſlipping down your Left at the ſame Time, ſeize the Firelock a little above the Lock; tell 1, 2, quit the Firelock with your right Hand, and raiſe it with the Left, and at the ſame time ſeize it with your right Hand under the Lock, obſerving the ſame Poſition as directed by Explanation II. tell 1, 2, and turning the Barrel towards you, come to your Reſt, as in Explanation XVIII.

XXXI. *Charge your Bayonets Breaſt high.* 2 Motions.

Bring up the Butt to your right Shoulder, the Piece level to the Front as in Preſenting to give Fire; tell 1, 2, and ſtep back with your right Foot, ſlipping your Right Hand behind the But, and carrying the Piece back as far as you can extend your right Arm, the Barrel reſting on the Bend of your left, ſtill level and pointing to the Front, the Thumb and Fingers of the left Hand pointing to the Butt.

XXXII. *Puſh your Bayonets.* 2 Motions.

Puſh your Firelock with both Hands ſtrait forward, till your left Arm is quite extended, the left Knee bending a little, the Body leaning ſomething forward; tell 1, 2, and bring it back to its former Place.

XXXIII.

XXXIII. *Preſent your Bayonets.* 1 Motion.

Bring forward the Firelock as if you were going to make a ſecond Puſh, but ſink the Butt, turning it at the ſame time three quarters round, the Lock paſſing under; and kneeling down on the right Knee, facing to the Front, place the Butt in the Bending of the Body on the left Side, the Lock upwards, the left Elbow reſting on the left Knee, the Piece ſloping upwards to the Front.

XXXIV. *Reſt your Bayonets on your Left Arm.* 1 Motion.

Riſe up, turn the Lock to the Front, take hold with your right Hand below the Lock, and ſinking the Firelock, take hold of the Cock and Steel with the Left, the Cock lying on the Middle Finger, and the Steel on the lower Joint of the Thumb, the under Part of the Stock reſting on the Bend or Middle of the left Arm, the Barrel upwards, and the Butt ſloping downwards towards the middle Space between your Thighs, keeping both Hands as low as you can without Conſtraint. The Butt and Muzzle muſt be kept at an equal Diſtance from your Body, the Firelock running in a Triangular Line.

XXXV. *Shoulder.* 3 Motions.

Quit the Lock with the left Hand, and with a Spring of your left Arm throw the Piece off from your Body, and ſeizing it above the Lock, bring it up briſkly to a Poize; tell 1, 2, and turning the Barrel outwards with your right Hand, quit with the Left and ſeize the Butt, at the ſame Time bringing down the Piece to the left Shoulder; tell 1, 2, and bring down your right Hand to your Side.

XXXVI. *To the Front preſent your Arms.* 3 Motions.

This is only coming to a Reſt, as in Explan. XVIII.

XXXVII. *Face to the Right.* 3 Motions.

Bring up the Firelock with a quick Motion before you, placing the right Heel in the Hollow of the left Foot, the Toe pointing to the Right, the Lock as high as your Face, the Barrel to the Front, the Arms extended; tell 1, 2, and face on the left Heel to the Right a Quarter of the Circle, keeping the Firelock recover'd; tell 1, 2, and come nimbly to your Reſt, ſtepping back a little with the right Foot, as in Explanation XVIII.

In the performing of the ſecond Motion, which is the Facing, the Soldiers muſt take care not to move their left Heels from the Ground, but only to turn on them, that they may keep their Ranks and Files ſtrait; as alſo to place their right Feet in a Line with their Left, keeping their Firelocks in the true Poſition of a Recover, 'till they perform the third Motion, which is the Reſt.

XXXVIII. XXXIX. XL. *Face to the Right.* 3 Motions each.

Each of theſe Words of Command muſt be perform'd at Three Motions, as is above directed in Explanation XXXVII. which compleats the Circle in four Times.

XLI. *Face to the Right-about.* 3 Motions.

This is perform'd at Three Motions, as in the foregoing Explanation, only they face half the Circle to the Right.

XLII. *To the Left-about as you were.* 3 Motions.

This is done on the left Heel, as in the above Explanation XLI. only they face half the Circle to the Left, which brings them to their proper Front.

XLIII. XLIV. XLV. XLVI. *Face to the Left.* 3 Motions each.

Theſe Facings muſt be perform'd in the ſame Manner as thoſe to the Right, on the left Heel; with this Difference only, that they face to the Left.

XLVII.

XLVII. *To the Left-about.* 3 Motions.

This is half the Circle to the Left.

XLVIII. *To the Right-about as you were.* 3 Motions.

You are to face half the Circle to the Right, which brings you to your proper Front, and compleats the Facings.

XLIX. *Reſt on your Arms.* 3 Motions.

Come to a Poize; tell 1, 2, and ſink the Firelock with your left Hand as in Explanation 27. is directed.

L. *Unfix your Bayonets.* 3 Motions.

Slip the Bayonet up with the right Hand; tell 1, 2, and turn it towards you; tell 1, 2, and ſlip it quite off the Barrel, keeping it ſtill upright.

LI. *Return your Bayonets.* 3 Motions.

Step back a little with your right Foot, and turning the Point of your Bayonet down, enter it in the Scabboard; tell 1, 2, and thruſt it quite in; tell 1, 2, and bring up your Foot, ſeizing the Firelock with your right Hand.

Note. That both in drawing and returning the Bayonet, the Foot and Hand go together.

LII. *Reſt your Firelocks.* 3 Motions.

As before in Explanation 30.

LIII. *Shoulder.* 3 Motions.

Bring the Firelock up briſkly to a Poize; tell 1, 2. and Shoulder as directed in Explanation 35.

When

When the Battalion is to make Ready at three Words of Command, it is to be perform'd in the following Manner.

I. *Make Ready.*

At this they are to perform all that is contain'd in the Firſt Three Words of Command of the Manual Exerciſe.

II. *Preſent.*

At this Command they are only to perform what is directed by the fourth Word of Command of the ſaid Exerciſe.

III. *Give Fire.*

This is perform'd as in Explanation V. is directed; after which they are to go on with the Exerciſe 'til they have prim'd and loaded, and when they come to the Shouldering of the Firelock they are to finiſh, which includes the XVIIth Word of Command.

The End of the New Manual Exerciſe of the Foot.

Evolutions of the Foot. By Col. BLAND.

THE Evolutions of the Foot, which were formerly practiſed, being found not only of very little Uſe, but likewiſe of ſuch a Length, that they had not time to perform the more eſſential Parts of the Service, (the Firings) without over-fatiguing the Soldiers: for which Reaſon, the greateſt Part of them have been diſuſed, and only ſuch retained as are thought abſolutely neceſſary: I ſhall therefore inſert no more of them here than what were practis'd by the Foot during the late War in *Flanders*. But if any one is deſirous to ſee the Whole, he may find them in a Book of Exerciſe, Printed in 1690, by Order of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

Note, When the Evolutions are to be perform'd, the Officers are to be at their Poſts of Exerciſe in the Rear, and the Files open.

Have

Have a Care to perform your Evolutions.

As ſoon as this Notice is given, there muſt be a profound Silence obſerved throughout the Battalion; and the Soldiers are immeditely to ſtraiten their Ranks and Files; thus: In order to ſtraiten their Ranks, they muſt take care that they are exactly in a Line with thoſe on their Right and Left, and to place themſelves in ſuch a Poſition, that neither the Head nor Body is ſeen before or behind the one the other. Their Heels muſt be placed in a ſtrait Line, without which the Ranks can never be brought even. To ſtraiten the Files, thoſe in the Front Rank are to divide the Ground equally between them, and thoſe of the other five Ranks, who ſtand in File, muſt always ſtand, with their Faces againſt or oppoſite to the Middle of the Neck of their File-Leader. They are all to carry their Firelocks firm upon their Shoulders, and to raiſe the Muzzle high, that they may not touch or claſh againſt one another in their Facings.

Theſe Directions muſt be obſerved as a ſtanding Rule, ſince they are to do it after the Performing of every Word of Command, if there is an Occaſion, without any further Orders for ſo doing from the Major, or Officer, who Exerciſes the Battalion.*

* The Cloſing and Opening of Files, *which ſome place here among the Evolutions, are omitted in this Chapter by the Author, being to be found in another Part of his Book. The following ſhort Deſcription of thoſe very neceſſary and uſeful Motions, will give the Reader a ſufficient Knowledge of them.*

Take Care Battalion to Cloſe your Files to the Right.

To the Right Cloſe your Files.

Right-Hand File ſtands; the reſt face briſkly to the Right on the left Heel, falling back with the right Foot.

March.

March altogether, beginning with the left Feet, the five Rear Ranks caſting their Eyes to the Front, in order not to be before nor after their File-Leaders. Let the left Foot be foremoſt when you ſtop.

Halt.

I. *Rear Half-Files, to the Right double your Front. ------- March.*

The three laſt, or Rear Ranks, (which are the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth) are to march up and double the Front Half-Files to the Right; thus: The Fourth Rank doubles into the Firſt, the Fifth into the Second, and the Sixth into the Third.

Upon the Word *March*, being given (between which, and the other Part of the Word of Command, there ſhould be a conſiderable Stop or Pauſe made, that the Men may have Time to reflect on what they are order'd to perform) the forementioned Ranks are to ſtep at once forward with their left Feet, marching ſlowly, and counting their twelve Paces, which laſt Pace brings them to the Right of thoſe they are to double.

Halt.

Face briſkly to the Front on the left Heel, bringing up the right Foot.

Take Care to Open your Files to the Left.

To the Left Open your Files.

Right-Hand File ſtands; the reſt face briſkly to the Left on the right Heel, falling back with the left Foot.

March.

The left Hand Files march altogether, beginning with the right Foot, taking ſhort Steps, but at the ſame Time lifting their Legs pretty high, as if they intended to take pretty large Ones. Second File take their firſt Step, when the Firſt take their third, and ſo on, all beginning with the right Feet. When the laſt File takes their firſt Step, which they ſhould take ſomething larger than the reſt (ſome chuſe to let them take their third Step, but then they muſt be ſhorter than the reſt) the Word is given to *Halt*, the right Foot then being foremoſt.

Halt.

Face briſkly to the Front on the right Heel, bringing up the left Foot.

The Files muſt be cloſ'd to the Left and open'd to the Right, as the former *vice verſa*.

N. B. In Cloſing and Opening the Files, and Half Ranks doubling their Files, always begin to march with the Foot next the Front.

They

They are to march very ſlow, and take great care that the Whole move like one Man; which they may eaſily do, by keeping Time in the lifting up and ſetting down of the ſame Feet together.

In order to keep their Ranks even in Marching, they muſt always caſt their Eyes to the Right and Left, but more particularly to the Right, without turning their Heads; which, if obſerv'd, will facilitate their keeping an equal Pace with one another, and thereby render the Performance regular and beautiful.

They are to march with their Heads and Bodies upright, carrying their Arms high and firm on their Shoulders.

In all Movements to the Front, they are to begin with the Left Feet. Theſe Directions muſt be looked upon as ſtanding Rules.

II. *To the Left as you were.*

The Ranks that doubled, face at once to the Left on their Right Heels, by ſtepping half a Pace backward with the Left Feet; and ſtand thus 'till the following Command.

III. *March.*

The Fore-mentioned Half-Files lift up their left Feet making the Half-Pace a Whole one, and march back to their former Ground, their Right Feet making the twelfth and laſt Step, which they are to ſet down in the ſame Place they were before, keeping their left Feet a little behind their Right; in which Poſition they are to remain, 'till the following Word of Command.

IV. *Halt.*

The foreſaid Half-Files are to Face to the Right-about, on their Right Heels, and immediately dreſs their Ranks and Files, as above directed.

V. *Rear Half-Files, to the Left double your Front.* ------ *March.*

The foreſaid Half-Files ſtep forward with their Left Feet, and double to the Left of their Leaders, as they did

before to the Right; and to obſerve the ſame Directions in their Marching, as are given in Explanation I.

VI. *To the Right as you were.*

Thoſe who doubled, Face to the Right on their Left Heels, by ſtepping half a Pace backwards with their Right Feet.

VII. *March.*

The ſaid Half-Files lift up their Right Feet, making the Half Pace a Whole one, and march to their former Ground; their left Feet making the twelfth and laſt Pace, which they are to ſet down in the ſame Place they were before, keeping their Right Feet a little behind their Left; in which Poſition they are to remain 'till the following Word of Command.

VIII. *Halt.*

The foreſaid Half-Files Face to the Left-about on their Left Heels; and ſtraiten their Ranks and Files.

IX. *Front Half-Files, to the Right double your Rear.*

The Firſt, Second and Third Ranks Face to the Right-about on their Right Heels, and ſtand thus ready to march and double at the following Command.

X. *March.*

Thoſe who Faced, ſtep at once towards the Rear with their Right Feet, marching ſlowly 'till the Third Rank doubles into the Sixth, the Second into the Fifth, and the Firſt into the Fourth; and by counting of Twelve Paces, their left Feet makes the laſt, which they are to place by the right Feet of thoſe they double, Facing full to the left of the Battalion, and the Muzzle of their Firelocks (which they are to carry high on this Occaſion) pointing in a Line to the Right, and to remain ſo 'till the following Command.

XI. *Halt.*

XI. *Halt.*

The foreſaid Front Half-Files Face to the Right on their Left Heels, by falling back with their Right Feet.

XII. *Front Half-Files, as you were. ---- March.*

The Half-Files that doubled ſtep forward with their Left Feet, and march ſlowly, in twelve Paces, to their former Ground, taking care to place their Heels in thoſe Places they ſtood on before; (which will be eaſily perceived, particularly where the Left Heel was by its being marked in the former Facings) after which they are to ſtraiten their Ranks and Files.

XIII. *Front Half-Files, to the Left double your Rear.*

The foreſaid Half-Files Face to the Left-about on their left Heels, and ſtand ready to march on the following Command.

XIV. *March.*

Thoſe who Faced ſtep with their left Feet towards the Rear, and, counting twelve Paces, March ſlowly 'till they come to the Left of thoſe they doubled before to the Right; and their right Feet making the laſt Step, they are to place them cloſe to the left Feet of thoſe they double, turning, at the ſame Time, their Faces and Bodies full to the Right of the Battalion, and the Muzzle of their Firelocks pointing to the Left, remaining in that Poſition 'till the following Command.

XV. *Halt.*

The foreſaid Half-Files Face to the Left on their right Heels, by falling back with their left Feet.

XVI. *Front Half-Files, as you were. ---- March.*

The foreſaid Half-Files ſtep forward with their left Feet, and march to their former Ground, as in Explanation XII. is directed.

Note. As the Foot are always to be drawn up Three deep, that is, in Three Ranks, when they are to go upon Action, or thro' their Firings; the Uſe of the Doubling of the foreſaid Front and Rear Half-Files, is ſelf-evident; ſince it is by thoſe Movements, that a Battalion is brought from Six to Three Deep, and therefore neceſſary for the Men to perform them now and then.

XVII. *Half-Ranks, to the Right double your Files by Diviſion.*

As every Diviſion is ſub-divided into two, the Half on the Right of each Diviſion is call'd the Right Half-Ranks, and that on the Left, is the Left Half-Ranks.

At this Word of Command, the Left Half-Ranks Face to the Right on their left Heels.

XVIII. *March.*

The Half-Ranks that Faced lift up their left Feet together, and ſtep in a direct Line to the Rear a moderate Pace; after which, they are to face together to the Left on their left Heels, and then March, beginning with their left Feet, in a ſtrait Line to the Right, 'till the Right-Hand Men of thoſe who double come oppoſite to the Right-Hand Men that ſtood, at which they are all to ſtand; taking care to place their left Feet foremoſt, and directly in a Line with the left Feet of thoſe whom they are to double, looking full to the Right of the Battalion.

XIX. *Halt.*

The foreſaid Half-Ranks Face to the Left on their left Heels; and immediately ſtraiten their Ranks and Files.

XX. *Half Ranks that Doubled, to the Left as you were.*

The foreſaid Half-Ranks Face to the Left on their left Heels; and remain ſo 'till the following Word of Command.

XXI. *March.*

XXI. *March.*

Thoſe who faced liſt up their left Feet together, and march in a ſtrait Line to the Left, 'till they come oppoſite to the Ground they firſt ſtood on; at which they are to make a ſhort Stand, and to face at once nimbly to the Right on their right Heels; after which they are to make another ſhort Stand, and then march forward, beginning with their left Feet, into their former Ground.

I believe it is unneceſſary to mention the Care which muſt be taken, that the Soldiers all Face at the ſame Time, lift up and ſet down the ſame Feet, and begin and end their March together, after what has been already ſaid on that Subject; but unleſs theſe Things are punctually obſerved, the Beauty of the Evolutions will be loſt, by their appearing confuſed and irregular; whereas, on the contrary, when they are perform'd in exact Time, they have not only an admirable Effect on the Spectators, but likewiſe on the Performers, by preparing them in ſuch a Manner for the performing of every Movement that may be required in Service, that the Orders, without any Difficulty, are executed as ſoon as given.

XXII. *Half-Ranks, to the Left double your Files by Diviſion.*

The Right Half-Ranks, or thoſe who ſtood, Face at once to the Left on their right Heels.

XXIII. *March.*

The Half-Ranks who faced lift up their right Feet together, and ſtep a moderate Pace directly to the Rear; after which they are to face to the Right on their right Heels, and then march, beginning with their right Feet, in a ſtrait Line to the Left, 'till they come oppoſite to the Left-Hand Men who ſtand, placing their right Feet foremoſt, and directy in a Line with the right Feet of thoſe Men whom they are to double, looking full to the Left of the Battalion.

XXIV. *Halt.*

The foreſaid Half-Ranks face to the Right on their right Heels, and immediately ſtraiten their Ranks and Files.

XXV. *To the Right as you were.*

The Half-Ranks that doubled, face to the Right on their Right Heels.

XXVI. *March.*

The foresaid Half-Ranks step at once with their right Feet, and march in a strait Line to the Right 'til they come opposite to the Ground they stood on before, and then making a short Stand they are to face nimbly to the Left on their left Heels, and after a short Pause they are to march up to their former Ground.

Ranks Doubling of Files may be perform'd by the Half-Ranks of the whole Battalion, the Use of which was to enlarge the Intervals, to make Room for Battalions or Squadrons to pass thro' them; but as the Doubling of the Files in that Manner in Time of Action would take up too much Time, they have fallen upon a quicker and more safe Way of doing it, by wheeling back two or three Platoons, or as many as are requisite; and as soon as the Troops have passed, the Platoons are immediately wheel'd up again; for which Reason the Doubling of the Half-Ranks of the whole Battalion hath been disused, by being found of no Service. But as the Half-Ranks of every Division doubling their Files is of singular Use in the Marching of any Number of Troops, for the Passing of Defiles, Bridges or Passes not broad enough to contain the Front of a Division entire, they are then to march off by Half-Ranks, as is above shewn, by the Doubling; and as soon as they have passed, they are to move up again, for which Reason they have been continued in the Evolutions now practised.

After the Doubling of the Half-Ranks, the Officers are to be ordered to take their Posts in the Front of the Battalion.

XXVII. *To the Right and Left, Close your Files to the Center by Division.*

Each Division faces to the Right and Left inwards to its Center, thus: The right Half-Ranks face to the Left on their right Heels, and the left Half-Ranks to the Right

Right on their left Heels, the Half-Ranks of each Diviſion facing one another. The Officers are to face with the Men, and on the ſame Feet they do, according as they are poſted on the right or left Half-Ranks.

XXVIII. *March.*

At this Word of Command, the Officers and Soldiers are to lift up their Feet together, beginning with thoſe they faced on, and marching ſlowly towards the Center of each Diviſion, they are to cloſe within half a Pace of one another, and then ſtand, placing the Feet foremoſt they faced on.

The Officers and Serjeants are to march and keep an equal Pace with the Files oppoſite to them, and to ſtand when they do.

XXIX. *Halt.*

At this Command, they are all to come nimbly to their proper Front on the Heels they before faced on, *viz.* The right Half-Ranks on their right Heels, and the others on their left Heels.

XXX. *Rear Ranks, Cloſe to your Front, March.*

The Front Rank ſtands, the other five ſtep at once forward with their left Feet, and, marching very ſlow, cloſe their Ranks within a Pace of one another, and then ſtand.

Before we proceed to the following Words of Command, which are for Wheeling, it will be proper to lay down general Rules for the performing of them.

General Rules for Wheeling.

The Circle is divided into four equal Parts.

Wheeling to the Right or Left, is only a Quarter of the Circle.

Wheeling to the Right- or Left-about, is one Half of the Circle.

When you Wheel to the Right, you are to cloſe to the Right, ſo near as to touch your Right-Hand Man, (but

(but without preſſing him) and to look to the Left (without turning the Head) in order to bring the Rank about even.

When you Wheel to the Left, you are cloſe to the Left, and look to the Right, as above directed.

This Rule will ſerve for all Wheeling by Ranks; as when a Battalion is marching by Sub-Diviſions with their Ranks open, then each Rank Wheels diſtinctly by itſelf, when it comes to the Ground on which the Rank before it Wheel'd, but not before.

It will likewiſe ſerve as a Rule for the Front Rank in all Wheelings, whether that of the whole Battalion, or Grand or Sub-Diviſions: But the Rear Ranks, when they are clos'd forward, being to Wheel directly in the Rear of, and at the ſame time with, the Front Rank, muſt incline a little to the Left when they Wheel to the Right, in order to keep directly in a Line with their File-Leaders. The ſame Rule muſt be obſerved by the Rear Ranks when they Wheel to the Left, by inclining a little to the Right, for the Reaſon above-mentioned, that of keeping in a Line with their File-Leaders.

In Wheeling, the Men are to take particular Care neither to open nor cloſe their Ranks, and to carry their Firelocks high and firm on their Shoulders.

In Wheeling, the Motion of each Man is quicker or ſlower, according to the Diſtance he is from the Right or Left, thus: When you Wheel to the Right, each Man moves quicker than his Right-hand Man; and in Wheeling to the Left, each moves quicker than his Left-hand Man; the Circle that every Man Wheels being larger, according to the Diſtance he is from the Hand he Wheels to, as may be ſeen by deſcribing of ſeveral Circles within one another at three Foot Diſtance from each, which is the Space every Man is ſuppoſed to take up.

XXXI. *To the Right Wheel by Diviſion, March.*

At this Command, they all ſtep forward with their left Feet, and Wheel to the Right a Quarter of the Circle.

The Right-hand Man of the Front Rank of every Diviſion muſt turn on his right Heel, without taking it out of

of its Place; and caſting his Eye to the Left, without turning his Head, bring his Body and left Foot about with the Rank, according as it moves quicker or ſlower. All the Men in the Front Rank are to caſt their Eyes to the Left in the ſame Manner, that they may neither advance before nor keep behind their Left-hand Men; but to govern their Steps in ſuch a Manner, that by adding to or abating from them, they may keep their Bodies in a direct Line with the Left-hand Man of their Diviſion; by the due Obſervance of which Rule, the Front Rank will be always kept ſtrait in Wheeling, and conſequently contribute a great deal towards the Rear Ranks doing the ſame; but unleſs the Front Rank wheels ſtrait, it is impoſſible that the Rear Ranks ſhould.

Let them obſerve further, as directed by the general Rules for Wheeling.

All Wheelings are to be done ſlow; and even thoſe Men on the Extream Part of the Ranks, are not to exceed a moderate Pace.

The Officers are to Wheel on the Head of their ſeveral Diviſions, and the Serjeants on the Flanks and in the Rear.

As ſoon as the Diviſions have Wheel'd a Quarter of the Circle, the Major is to proceed to the next Word of Command.

XXXII. *Halt.*

At this they are to ſtand, and immediately dreſs their Ranks and Files.

XXXIII. *To the Right Wheel, March.*

All the Diviſions Wheel a Quarter of the Circle again to the Right, which brings the Battalion to face to the Rear. The Directions in Explanation XXXI. muſt be punctually obſerved.

XXXIV. *Halt.* As in Explan. XXXII.

XXXV. *To the Right Wheel, March.*

As in Expl. XXXI. and XXXIII. by which they face to the Left of the Battalion.

XXXVI. *Halt.*

XXXVI. *Halt.* As in Explan. XXXII. and XXXIV.

XXXVII. *To the Right Wheel, March.*

This Wheel compleats the Circle at four Times, and brings them to their proper Front.

XXXVIII, *Halt.* As in Explan. XXXII. is directed.

XXXIX. *Wheel to the Right-about, March.*

By this Word of Command, all the Diviſions are to Wheel one Half of the Circle to the Right.

XL. *Halt.* As in Explan. XXXII.

XLI. *Wheel to the Right-about, March.*

This Wheel compleats the Circle at Twice, and brings them to their proper Front.

XLII. *Halt.* As in Explanation XXXII.

XLIII. *To the Left Wheel, March.*

The Diviſions are to Wheel to the Left a Quarter of the Circle, as they did before to the Right; with this Difference, that the Left-hand Man of the Front Rank of each Diviſion muſt keep his left Heel in its Place (as the Right-hand Men did their right Heels when they Wheel'd to the Right) and, by caſting his Eye to the Right, bring his Body and right Foot about with the Rank, according as it ſhall move quick or ſlow.

All the Men of the Front Rank are to caſt their Eyes to the Right, as they did before to the Left, and for the ſame Reaſon, to keep their Bodies in a ſtrait Line with the Right-hand Man, that the Rank may be kept even in Wheeling.

The Rear Ranks are to incline a little to the Right when they Wheel to the Left; (as they did to the Left when they Wheel'd to the Right) obſerving further, as in Explanation 31. is directed, as alſo the General Rules for Wheeling.

XLIV. *Halt.*

XLIV. *Halt.* As in Explan. 32.

XLV. *To the Left Wheel, March.* As in Exp. 43. is directed.

XLVI. *Halt.* As in Explan. 32.

XLVII. *To the Left Wheel, March.* As in Explan. 43.

XLVIII. *Halt.* As in Explan. 32.

XLIX. *To the Left Wheel, March.*

As in Expl. 43. Which compleats the Circle at four times.

L. *Halt.* As in Explan. 32.

LI. *Wheel to the Left-about, March.*

This Wheel is one Half the Circle to the Left.

LII. *Halt.* As in Explan. 32.

LIII. *Wheel to the Left about, March.*

This Wheel brings the Diviſions to their proper Front, and compleats all the Wheelings that are now practis'd in the Evolutions.

When you would ſhorten them, it may be done by Wheeling only twice to the Right, and then to the Right-about; and the ſame to the Left.

LIV. *Halt.* As in Explan. 32.

As the leaving of Intervals between the Diviſions, when they are to Wheel, is never done upon Service, but always perform'd with them cloſed within a Pace of one another, I am at a Loſs to know the Reaſon why it is not done ſo in the Evolutions; ſince the performing of it this Way is altogether as eaſy as the other, and, in my Opinion, much more beautiful, by having a greater Reſemblance of real Service: And as no other Part of the Evolutions is now practis'd, but what is of real Uſe upon Action, or to form a Battalion for it, the ſame

Rule holds for the laying this aſide alſo, and ſubſtituting the other in its Room, that of Wheeling with the Diviſions cloſed to their proper Diſtance. This I only offer as my Opinion; but leſt my Notion ſhould be wrong I did not inſert it in the Evolutions, as may be ſeen by the above Method.

LV. *Rear Ranks, to the Right-about as you were.*

The Front Rank ſtands. The other Five, which had cloſed forward, face to the Right-about on their left Heels, and wait for the following Word of Command to March back to their former Diſtance.

The ſecond Rank muſt raiſe the Muzzle of their Firelocks very high, that they may not claſh againſt thoſe of the Front Rank in Facing.

LVI. *March.*

They are to begin with the Feet they faced on, the Rear Rank moving firſt; and when they have marched three Paces, the fifth Rank is to begin; and as ſoon as that Rank has march'd three Paces, the fourth Rank is to move; the third and ſecond Ranks obſerving the ſame Rule, are all to march ſlowly, each Rank counting the following Paces, *viz.* the Rear or ſixth Rank to march 15 Paces, the fifth Rank 12, the fourth Rank 9, the third Rank 6, and the ſecond Rank 3 Paces, which brings them all to their former Diſtance of four Paces between each Rank; after which they are to ſtand, placing the left Feet foremoſt.

If the lifting up and ſetting down of the ſame Feet together is duly obſerved, they will all come to their Ground at the ſame Inſtant of Time.

LVII. *Halt.*

The foreſaid Ranks face to the Left about on their left Heels, and immediately ſtraiten their Ranks and Files.

LVIII. *Files,*

LVIII. *Files, to the Right and Left Outwards, Open to your former Diſtance.*

The Right Half-Ranks of every Diviſion face to the Right on their left Heels, and the Left Half-Ranks face to the Left on their right Heels; by which Facing, the Half-Ranks of every Diviſion ſtand Back to Back.

The Officers are to face as the Half-Ranks do on which they are poſted, thus. Thoſe on the Right Half-Ranks face to the Right, and thoſe on the Left Half-Ranks face to the Left, all doing it on the ſame Feet and at the ſame Time with the Soldiers. If there are three Officers on a Diviſion, thoſe in the Center of the Diviſions ſtand ſtill without Facing. The Serjeants are to follow the ſame Directions.

LIX. *March.*

The Right- and Left-Hand File of each Diviſion lift up the Feet they faced on together, and march ſlowly to their former Ground, and then ſtand, placing the ſame Feet foremoſt, which are thoſe next the Front.

No File is to move 'till the File before it has got to its proper Diſtance. See the Directions for the Opening of Files.

LX. *Halt.*

At this Word of Command, both Officers and Soldiers face to their proper Front. The Half-Ranks on the Right face to the Left on their left Heels, and the Half-Ranks on the Left face to the Right on their right Heels, and immediately ſtraiten their Ranks and Files.

LXI. *Reſt your Firelocks.*

As in Explanation 18. of the Foot Exerciſe.

LXII. *Order your Firelocks.* As in Explan. 19.

LXIII. *Ground your Firelocks.* As in Explan. 20.

LXIV. *Face to the Right-about.*

They all face to the Right-about on their left Heels, and wait for the following Command.

LXV. *March.*

At this they are to lift up their left Feet together, and march between the Files of Arms 'till they have got beyond the Rear Rank; after which they are not oblig'd to keep their Ranks and Files, but may mix with one another: However they muſt do it in ſuch a Manner, that they may be ready to repair to their Arms on the firſt Order; which may be done by Beat of Drum, or any other Signal, as the Commanding Officer ſhall think proper.

The Officers are not to march to the Rear with the Men; but after they have fix'd their Half-Pikes in the Ground, they may walk about in the Front.

The Enſigns are to do the ſame with the Colours, and to place one of the Men, with his Sword drawn, Centinel over them. The Serjeants are likewiſe to fix their Halbards in the Ground.

LXVI. *To your Arms.*

As ſoon as this Word of Command is given, the Men are all to run to their Arms, Drawing their Swords and holding them in their right Hands with the Points up.

The Officers are to repair to their Poſts at the ſame Time.

LXVII. *Return your Swords.* 3 Motions.

They are to turn the Point of their Swords downwards, and, looking to the Left, enter them in the Scabbards; tell 1, 2, and thruſt them quite in; then tell 1, 2, and bring their right Hands back to their right Sides.

LXVIII. *Take up your Firelocks.*

As in Explanation 21 of the Foot Exerciſe.

LXIX. *Reſt your Firelocks.* As in Explan. 22. *ibid.*

LXX. *Shoulder your Firelocks.* As in Explan. 53. *ibid.*

The End of the Evolutions.

SUBSTANCE of the BILL, now depending in Parliament, entitled, a Bill to enable His Majeſty to prohibit for a Time to be limited, the Exportation of Corn and other Proviſions out of Great Britain, Ireland, *and his Majeſty's Plantations in* America.

BY this Bill it is propos'd to be enacted, That until the 25th of *Dec.* 1741, no Corn, Grain, Starch, Beef, Pork, or other Proviſions, except ſuch as are eſpecially allowed by the Act, ſhall be tranſported, or laden in order to be tranſported, from *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Britiſh* Plantations, to any foreign Parts, for Sale, under the Penalty of Forfeiture of the Veſſel, and all the Corn, Grain and Starch, with *Twenty Shillings* for every Buſhel of Corn, Malt, Meal or Flour, and *One Shilling* for every Pound weight of Bread, Biſcuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, or other Proviſions of Victuals, one Moiety to the King, the other to him that ſhall ſue for the ſame. And the Maſter and Mariners to be impriſoned for *Three* Months, without Bail or Mainprize.

Proviſions are nevertheleſs allowed to be tranſported from *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the Plantations, to *Minorca*, *Gibraltar*, the Forts and Factories in *Africa*, or the *Eaſt-Indies*; or his Majeſty's Iſlands and Colonies in *America* that have uſually been ſupplied with them, from the ſaid Kingdoms or Plantations, for their own Suſtenance only; Security being firſt given that the ſaid Proviſions ſhall be ſold in no other Place than what ſhall be declared at the time of giving the Security.

It ſhall be lawful alſo to carry Proviſions Coaſtwiſe from one Port or Creek, *&c.* to another in the King's Dominions, having a Cocquet or Sufferance for that purpoſe, and giving Security, and returning a Certificate of the Delivery.

Proviſions may alſo be carried to Market on any navigable River, in Boats or Veſſels, where they have uſually been ſo carried, without taking Cocquets or giving Security.

Fiſh and Rice are allowed by the Act to be exported from *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the Plantations.

Corn may alſo be tranſported from the Plantations to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*.

His Majeſty is impower'd to diſpenſe with the Act, by his Royal Proclamation at any time before *Dec.* 25. 1741, if he judges it for the Good of the Nation.

This Bill as it now ſtands *was read three Times in the Houſe of Commons, and ordered to be engroſs'd.* As it was firſt propos'd, *it was thought to be very diſadvantageous to the Corn Colonies; and the Merchants trading to thoſe Colonies, with their Agents, making ſtrong Applications in their Favour, the Rigour of it was ſoften'd. Among others, the following Paper, drawn up by Mr.* LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, *Merchant, of* London, *was printed there, and a Copy delivered to every Member of the Houſe of Commons, while the Bill was under the Conſideration of the Houſe.*

CONSIDERATIONS on the BILL for prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, &c. from *North-America*; with ſome Propoſals humbly offer'd for the Encouragement of thoſe uſeful Colonies, conſiſtent with the real Intereſt of this Kingdom.

IT is preſumed that a prudent and reaſonable Concern for the Welfare and Security of the Trade of our Northern Colonies will not give Offence, when it is conſidered of what infinite Importance they are to this Kingdom, more particularly in employing a great Number of Seamen, and ſupporting many Thouſands of Manufacturers in almoſt every Branch of Trade.

The Agents of thoſe Colonies, and the Merchants in *London* trading thither, could not but be alarmed when they found a Bill brought into Parliament, which, were it to paſs in the Shape it is now in, would, as they humbly conceive, inevitably deſtroy ſeveral valuable Branches of Commerce, prove fatal to the Trade and Manufacturers of this Kingdom, and ruinous to many Thouſands of his Majeſty's Subjects.

The

The Traders to the Provinces of *Penſilvania* and *New-York* having conſidered the Import of the ſaid Bill, beg leave to obſerve, That ſhould the ſame paſs into a Law, the Trade to the ſaid Provinces will be grievouſly diſtreſſed, and many Thouſands of his Majeſty's Subjects reſiding there unavoidably ruined.

Wherefore as the whole Intention of this Bill is to prevent an Exportation of Grain, and all other Proviſions of Victuals, to any of his Majeſty's Enemies; its hop'd ſuch Expedients may be propoſed, under proper Reſtrictions and Regulations, as will fully and effectually anſwer this ſalutary Purpoſe, without proceeding to ſuch Extremities, as will in Conſequence not only prove ruinous to the Inhabitants of thoſe Colonies, but very fatal to our Friends the Subjects of *Portugal*.

The Provinces of *Penſilvania* and *New-York* have, for many Years paſt, carried on a large and valuable Branch of Trade by ſupplying *Portugal* with Wheat and Flour, whereby they have been enabled to make very large Remittances hither, to pay for ſuch Manufactures as they receive from this Kingdom; but ſhould the preſent Intercourſe of Trade between *Portugal* and theſe Colonies be interrupted, the People of thoſe Provinces will be greatly impoveriſh'd, by being deprived of their moſt valuable Branch of Commerce to a Kingdom with whom we are at Peace (which, it is humbly hoped, is not intended by this Bill) and the Fate of the Subjects of *Portugal* will be ſtill harder; for ſhould their Importation from *Philadelphia* and *New-York* be entirely ſtopp'd, their Diſtreſſes will be great; for at this preſent Juncture the Ports in the *Baltick*, *Sicily*, *Levant* and *Ancona* being ſhut up, they have no other Chance for a Supply of Grain (till the next Harveſt) but from his Majeſty's Northern Colonies only. It's therefore moſt humbly hop'd, for our own and our Friends Sake, that no Stop or Interruption will be put to our Trade to the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

And to the Intent the main End of the Bill may not all be defeated by the Indulgence pray'd for, it's humbly propos'd, That the Owners of Ships and Cargoes intended for *Liſbon*, *Oporto*, or *Madeira*, ſhall give undeniable Security, in a large Penalty, for their juſt and true Performance of the

the Voyage; and ſhall be oblig'd to bring from their Port of Diſcharge in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, a Certificate from the Conſul and Factory, that the ſaid Wheat or Flour was actually landed there; and if it be thought proper, they may further certify that the ſame is truly and *bonâ fide* for the Uſe and Subſiſtance of the Subjects of his *Portugueze* Majeſty. This is all that can be propoſed or done in behalf of the People of *Penſylvania* and *New-York*; but ſhould there be occaſion, the King of *Portugal*'s Miniſter may give further Aſſurances, that the Corn and Flour imported as before-mention'd into that Kingdom, is really and truly for the Uſe of the King of *Portugal*'s Subjects, and ſhall not be re-exported from thence.

The Provinces of *Penſylvania* and *New-York* have heretofore ſupplied the *French* and *Dutch* Markets with Grain, and have likewiſe extended their Commerce to ſeveral Ports up the *Mediterranean*; but preſuming that this Trade muſt be given up, and cannot at preſent be carried on by the Bill now depending, it's humbly hoped, in conſideration thereof, as by the Laws now in being, Wheat and Flour cannot be imported into this Kingdom but on high Duties, a Clauſe may be inſerted in the Bill now before the Honourable Houſe, That whenever the Price of Wheat in *England* ſhall exceed 40 *s. per* Quarter, Wheat and Flour from *America* ſhall be imported into this Kingdom Duty Free. By this Indulgence our Colonies will be greatly encouraged, and inſtead of interfering with, will be of the moſt infinite Service to their Mother-Country, by ſupplying this Kingdom in caſe of a Scarcity of Grain; as is very manifeſt at this preſent Juncture, ſeveral Veſſels loaden with Wheat being lately arrived at *Briſtol* from *Penſylvania* and *New-York*; and it is to be remark'd as a peculiar Happineſs to this Kingdom, that no other Nation in *Europe* has Colonies in *America*, from whence they could have a Supply of Grain, were their Exigencies ever ſo great.

Should the Indulgence already humbly pray'd for, in regard to the Provinces of *Penſylvania* and *New-York* be granted; yet as they muſt, by the Bill now depending, be deprived of ſeveral valuable Branches of their Trade; and in Conſequence thereof, many of his Majeſty's Subjects will

will be diſtreſſed for want of Employment; and as it has heretofore ſufficiently appear'd, that the Northern Colonies abound with Iron-Ore, from whence as good Bar-Iron is made as any that comes from *Sweden*, or any other Kingdom in *Europe*; but by reaſon of the great Duties impoſed thereon, and the high Freight conſequent on ſo long a Voyage, they cannot import the ſame into this Kingdom: Therefore it is further humbly propos'd, not only for the Encouragement of theſe Colonies, but as an eſſential Benefit to this Kingdom, That either in the Bill now depending (or by ſuch other Proviſion as may be thought proper) a Clauſe may be added for the taking off the Duty of Bar-Iron from *America*, whereby we ſhould in a few Years be able to ſupply this Kingdom with large Quantities of Bar-Iron; and whether it would not be more for the Intereſt of this Nation to have a ſure Reſort for, and be ſupplied with this material Article from our own Colonies, in return for our Manufactures ſent them, rather than to depend on the Will of *Sweden*, and other foreign Kingdoms, and pay for the ſame, as we now do, on a moderate Computation, about 200,000 *l. per Annum* in Caſh, is moſt humbly ſubmitted.

At a Council held at the Council Chamber in Boſton *upon* Friday *the* 13*th of* February 1740.

HIS Excellency having communicated to the Board a Letter he had received from the Honourable EDWARD VERNON, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron, and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships of War in the *Weſt-Indies*, importing, That there was a large Squadron of *Spaniſh* Ships of War, and two large *French* Squadrons, in the *Weſt-Indies*: And likewiſe, that a large Reinforcement from *Great Britain* was expected to join the ſaid Admiral *Vernon*; and thereupon recommending to his Excellency, as very material for his Majeſty's Service, to have no Veſſel permitted, at this critical Juncture, to clear out from this Government, without the Maſter's giving ſufficient Bond not to land his Proviſions at any *French* or *Dutch* Settlements, or any other but his Majeſty's Colonies.

Adviſed, That his Excellency give Orders to the Naval Officer not to clear any Veſſel whatſoever, until the Maſter, with one ſufficient Surety, have given Bond at the Impoſt-Office in the Sum of *One Thouſand Pounds* Sterling, for all Veſſels above 100 Tons in Burthen, and *Five Hundred Pounds* Sterling for Veſſels under that Burthen, not to land any Proviſions, but in ſome Place within his Majeſty's

Majeſty's Dominions, or in ſome Place inhabited by his Majeſty's Subjects, nor to diſpoſe of them to any other than his Majeſty's Subjects; and the ſame be certified to the Naval-Officer, under the Hand of the Impoſt-Officer. The Fee of the ſaid Bond and Certificate to be *Three Shillings* in Province-Bills of the old Tenor, and no more. And that his Excellency be deſired to give no Paſſes to the Caſtle, but to ſuch Veſſels, the Maſters of which have given Bond as aforeſaid; and likewiſe to notify the Collector of the Cuſtoms of this Affair.

Copy examined,
per *J. Willard*, Secr.

NEWPORT, February 20. 1740,1.

THIS Week his Honour our Governor received a Letter from Admiral VERNON of the 13th of *November*, giving an Account of the Arrival of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Squadrons in the *Weſt-Indies*: And, wherein he alſo adviſes, That he thinks they expect a Supply of Proviſions from the Northern Plantations, either immediately from the *French* Ports, before we may come to a Rupture with them, or from the *Dutch* afterwards; and recommends it to the Government as material, that ſome Methods be taken to diſappoint them in thoſe Views: Upon which the Governor call'd a Council; and it is reſolv'd, That the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers ſuffer no Veſſel to clear out, without firſt ſwearing the Maſter as to the Quantity of Proviſions he has on board, and giving ſufficient Security to land the ſame in an *Engliſh* Port.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, Feb. 28. 1740,41.

Yeſterday his Excellency our Governor was pleaſed to open a Seſſion of General Aſſembly here, with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I Have received His Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure in two additional Inſtructions.

One reſpecting the future Emiſſions of Bills of Credit in this Province.

The Other for carrying into Execution His Majeſty's Determination in Council on the Boundaries betwixt this Province and that of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, which the Secretary ſhall lay before you.

As to the Inſtruction reſpecting the Boundaries, I urged upon the Aſſembly of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in their late Seſſion, to do what was reaſonable therein, on their Part; but they came into no other Reſolution than to poſt-pone the Conſideration of the Matter to *May* next: I therefore now earneſtly recommend it to you, as the firſt Thing to be done, to make Proviſion for defraying the Charge of Carrying into Execution His Majeſty's Royal Orders in this Behalf; and ſince the Seaſon is ſo ſuitable for effecting the Matter, you ought to ſuffer no Delay in what is to be done on your Part, when Nothing ſhall be wanting on mine, to go through with the Affair in the moſt expeditious Manner.

You well know the ruinous Condition in which the only Fort of this Province lies, and has done for many Years paſt, and which I have

have from Year to Year prest upon the several Assemblies to make proper Provision for putting into a good State for Defence (tho' to little or no Purpose) that I shall only say to you, I think your own Security, at this dangerous and critical Conjuncture, (of an expected French War) demands your immediate Care in this important Article.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

You will look into the State of the Treasury and make the needful Supply for paying the Debts contracted by the Legislature, and for the further necessary Support of the Government.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the House of Representatives.

I have lately received a Letter from the Honourable EDWARD VERNON, Esq; Vice-Admiral of His Majesty's Blue Squadron, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in the *West-Indies*, desiring no Vessels may be cleared from the Offices in this Government that may have Provisions aboard, till they have given Bond to land them in some Part of His Majesty's Dominions. This Letter shall be communicated to you, and I shall not doubt your bringing forward a Bill to be past into a Law to put an effectual Stop to the Exportation of any Provisions from hence, but where Security is given for landing them in some of His Majesty's Territories.

You are not ignorant *Gentlemen*, of a Combination of Persons in the neighbouring Government, who are attempting to emit a large Quantity of *Stampt-Paper*, to pass in Lieu of Money, to which they give the Name of *Manufactory-Notes*, and of these they have already issued something considerable. The Scheme projected for carrying forward this extraordinary Affair, having been made publick, I need not tell you upon how base and fraudulent a Foundation they would send out their Notes; nor are you Strangers to what has been done by the Government at Home, for suppressing this unjust and unreasonable Undertaking: I therefore hope you will do what is necessary with you to forbid all Persons in this Government, on severe Penalties, from encouraging or countenancing the said Notes directly or indirectly.

Gentlemen, If you have any thing to suggest to me for His Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of the Province, I shall chearfully fall in with such good Purposes. J. BELCHER.

Feb. 27. 1740,41.

We hear that a Bill has already passed both Houses, to secure (as far as in them lies) any Provisions that may be exported from hence, from falling into the Hands of our Enemies.

The Severity of the Season, and distant Habitations of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council of the Province of New-Jersey, *not permitting them to meet according to Appointment, His Excellency the Governor has wrote the following Letter and Order to the several Collectors of His Majesty's Customs in the said Province,* viz.

SIR, *Trenton, February* 27. 1740.

BY a Letter from Admiral VERNON I am inform'd, that a large Squadron of *Spanish* Ships of War, and two as large Squadrons of *French*, are come into the *American* Seas in the *West-Indies*;

Indies; which, in his Opinion, will rely on being ſupplied with Proviſions from theſe Parts, either immediately from the *French* Ports, before we may come to a Rupture with them, or from *Statia* and *Curacoa* afterwards; and has recommended it to me, as moſt material for His Majeſty's Service, That no one be permitted to clear out from this Government, at this critical Juncture, without ſufficient Security given, not to land his Proviſions at any *French* or *Dutch* Settlements, or any other but His Majeſty's Colonies; where all they can raiſe will probably be wanted for the Subſiſtance of His Majeſty's Troops.

As the Supplying the *Spaniſh* and *French* Squadrons with Proviſions (as Things are now circumſtanced) may prove of dangerous Conſequence to His Majeſty's Affairs, and the Safety of His *American* Dominions; I have thought it neceſſary to order, that (to prevent their receiving any ſuch Supply) the ſeveral Collectors of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in this Province do not clear any Veſſel whatſoever, loaden, or to be loaden, with Proviſions, until the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Veſſel ſhall have given Bond, with two ſufficient Securities, that the ſame ſhall not be directly or indirectly landed or put on Shore in any *Dutch*, *Daniſh*, *French*, or any other foreign Country or Settlement in *America*; but that the ſame ſhall be actually, truly, and *bona fide* landed within ſome of His Majeſty's Colonies, Plantations, or Dominions, or put on Board of ſome of His Majeſty's Ships of War.

The Reaſon of doing this at this Time, and on this Occaſion, ſeems ſo evidently for His Majeſty's Service and the Safety of His Colonies and Plantations in *America*, that I make no Doubt of your punctual Compliance with what is here ordered.

I am, Sir, Your moſt humble Servant,

LEWIS MORRIS.

Some of the Collectors having doubted concerning the Extent of the Prohibition contained in the above Letter, His Excellency, the Governor, was pleaſed to write what follows.

SIR, *Trenton, March* 23. 1740.

AS to the Doubt made, whether, by my Order of the 27th of *February*, I intended to prevent the Tranſporting of Wheat or other Proviſions to *Liſbon* or *Madeira*; for that the Words in the laſt Part of the Order, which ſeem to imply, that the Proviſions ſhould be landed only in ſome of His Majeſty's Plantations or Dominions, *&c.* are excluſive of landing them any where elſe: To which I anſwer, that theſe Words are only relative to the foregoing, which expreſs'd what was intended to be prevented, *viz.* The tranſporting Proviſions to any *Dutch*, *Daniſh*, *French*, or any other foreign Country or Settlement in *America*: And the Reaſon being given why this Order was made, ſhews, I think, plainly what was intended by it, and that neither *Liſbon* or *Madeira* are within the Words or Meaning of the Order or Direction to you, but ſolely *America*, in order to prevent, as much as I could, His Majeſty's Enemies, or their Abettors, from receiving any Supplies of that kind, which might in its Conſequence prove dangerous to the *Britiſh*

tiſh Colonies, and prejudicial to His Majeſty's Affairs; and I perſuade myſelf, that every *Britiſh* Subject, firmly attached to the Proteſtant Intereſt, will heartily comply with theſe Directions, the Reaſon for giving them being ſo evident. *I am, Sir,*

Your moſt humble Servant.

LEWIS MORRIS.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, March 10. 1740,41.

PRESENT,

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor.

SAMUEL PRESTON, CLEMENT PLUMSTED,
THOMAS LAWRENCE, SAMUEL HASELL,
RALPH ASSHETON, THOMAS GRIFFITTS, } *Eſqrs.*

UPON conſidering His Majeſty's Speech to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, recommending, that a Law be prepared to prevent our Enemies being ſupplied with Proviſions from any of His Majeſty's Dominions; and His Majeſty's Order in Council, purſuant to the Addreſſes of the Houſes of Lords and Commons, laying an Embargo upon all Ships in the Ports of *Great-Britain*, laden or to be laden with Corn, Grain, Starch, Rice, Beef, Pork, or any other Proviſion of Victuals to be exported to foreign Parts: And likewiſe, upon conſidering that His Majeſty's Dominions and Plantations, under the preſent Scarcity of Proviſions in many Parts of them, and more eſpecially His Majeſty's Fleet and Troops in *America*, may ſtand in need of all that can be ſpared from this Province, over and above what ſhall be neceſſary for the Support of the Inhabitants thereof: It is the Opinion of this Board, that a further Reſtraint ought to be laid upon the Exportation of all Sorts of Proviſions, until His Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhall be known on the Reſolutions of Parliament concerning the Bill ſometime ſince under their Conſideration, or until further Order.

And it is hereby *Ordered*, That the Collector and Naval-Officer do not clear out any Veſſel, laden or to be laden with Corn, Grain, Flour, or any other Proviſion of Victuals, until the Maſter ſhall have given Bond in the Naval Office, with ſufficient Security, that he will not directly or indirectly land or put on Shore any Corn, Grain, Flour, or any other Proviſion of Victuals, in any Port or Place whatſoever, under the Government of any foreign Prince or State: But that he will *bona fide* land the ſame either in ſome Port of His Majeſty's Dominions in *Europe*, or in ſome of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*; and to return a Certificate within *Eighteen* Months, under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms where he ſhall have landed the ſame as aforeſaid.

A true Copy,

PAT. BAIRD, *Cl. Con.*

The *New-England* MANUFACTORY SCHEME

(Promiſed in our MAGAZINE *of* January *laſt.)*

In Conſequence of the Scheme which is inſerted in the Book of Records of the Manufactory Company, propoſing a Medium of Trade and Buſineſs by an Emiſſion of Notes of Hand, or Bills on Land Security, redeemable by the Manufactures or Produce of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *the Directors (choſen by the Subſcribers thereto, on* July *30th laſt) have unanimouſly this Day agreed on the following Articles, including and expreſſing the Meaning and Intention of that Scheme, and for the Proſecution of it, which are to be eſteemed Fundamental.*

1. THE Stock of Bills to be emitted ſhall be to the Value of *One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand* Pounds lawful Money, equal to Silver Coin at *ſix Shillings and eight Pence* per Ounce, and no more.

2. Each Undertaker for *Seventy five Pounds* ſhall have one Vote at any General Meeting; for *Five Hundred Pounds*, two Votes; for *One Thouſand Pounds*, three Votes; for *Two Thouſand Pounds*, four Votes. And no Perſon ſhall have more than four Votes, let his Intereſt in the Stock be ever ſo large.

3. Every Undertaker ſhall annually pay in unto the Directors or their Order in *Boſton*, *Five per Cent.* of the principal Sum he receives of the Directors, and three *per Cent.* Intereſt on the Principal enjoyed, either in the Company's Bills, or in the Commodities or Manufactures hereafter enumerated, being of the Produce of this Province, *viz.* Merchantable Hemp, Flax, Cordage, Bar-Iron, Caſt-Iron, Linnens, Copper, tanned Leather, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Sail-Cloth, Canvas, Nails, Tallow, Lumber, *viz.* Shingles, Staves, Hoops, white Pine-Boards, white Oak-Plank, white Oak-Boards, and Ship-Timber: Barrel-Beef, Barrel-Pork, Oil, Whalebone, or Cord-Wood; or Logwood, tho' from *New-Spain*.

4. Every Undertaker ſhall mortgage to the Directors, each Director ſhall mortgage to the other Directors, an Eſtate in Lands, as a Security to the Poſſeſſor, in Value equal to one and an half of the Sum he undertakes for, and ſhall over and above covenant, by Indenture, with the Directors and Signers of the Bills, to perform the Conditions of the Mortgage.

5. Notwithſtanding this, yet any Artificers or Traders in *Boſton*, in good Credit, may be admitted Undertakers for a Sum not exceeding *One Hundred Pounds* each, provided they give Bond with two ſufficient Sureties in double that Sum, and covenant as the other Partners do.

6. The Directors and Undertakers ſhall mutually covenant.

I. The Directors on their Part ſhall covenant,

1. That they will yearly lay before the Company at their annual Meeting a full and juſt Account of all the Company's Affairs under their Management for the Year paſt, fairly entred in the Company's Books.

2. That they will ſell as ſoon as they can (for the Company's Bills

Bills only) all ſuch Manufactures as ſhall be brought in by the annual Payments of the Partners for Principal and Intereſt, and let out, after the neceſſary Charges of the Company are deducted, as ſoon as they can, on lawful Intereſt, with good Security, the Produce of ſuch Sale, and alſo ſuch Bills as ſhall be brought in in ſuch Payments; and always huſband and improve the Company's Stock in their Hands to the beſt Advantage of the Company.

3. That they will pay to each Partner, his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, on Demand, his and their rateable Part of every Dividend of the Company's Profits, to be agreed upon at any General Meeting of the Partners, by the major Part of the Partners preſent concurring with the major Part of the Directors; and after the Expiration of Twenty Years to pay to each Partner, his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, according to his or their reſpective Intereſts, all ſuch Dividends as ſhall be agreed upon by the major Part of the Partners; outſtanding Bills, and contingent Charges always to be firſt ſatisfied.

4. That the ſaid Directors do ſeverally covenant with each Partner, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, *viz.* Each of them, for himſelf, his Heirs, Executors or Adminſtrators, That in Caſe he be diſplaced, or taken away by Death, then he, his Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, ſhall and will inſtantly deliver up to the remaining Directors, for the Uſe of the Company, all the Bills, Goods, and Things whatſoever as are in his or their Hands belonging to the Company, and will never more intermeddle with any Things or Affairs pertaining to the Office and Duty of a Director.

II. The Undertakers on their Part ſhall covenant,

1. That each Undertaker, his Heirs, Executors and Adminſtrators, will, at the Expiration of every Year, from this Date, annually, during the Space of Twenty Years, pay to the ſaid Directors, *viz. Robert Auchmuty, Samuel Adams, William Stoddard, Peter Chardon, Samuel Watts, George Leonard, Robert Hale, John Choate,* and *Thomas Cheever,* their Executors and Adminiſtrators, for the Uſe of the ſaid Company, five in the Hundred of the principal Sum by him received, and three *per Cent.* Intereſt for the Principal enjoyed, in ſuch Manufactory Bills, or in merchantable Hemp, Flax, Cordage, Bar-Iron, Caſt-Iron, Linnen, Copper, tan'd Leather, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Sail-Cloth, Canvas, Nails, Tallow, Lumber, *viz.* Shingles, Staves, Hoops, white Pine-Boards, white Oak-Plank, white Oak-Boards, and Ship Timber; Barrel-Beef, Barrel-Pork, Oil, Whalebone, and Cord-Wood, of the Produce and Manufactures of this Province; or Logwood, at ſuch Prices as the Directors ſhall judge they paſs for, in lawful Money, at *five Shillings and eight Pence* per Ounce, with one *per Cent.* advance thereon, at the repective Times of Payment.

2. That he, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, will from time to time, at thirty Days Notice, pay to the ſaid Directors, in the aforeſaid Bills or Manufactures, his rateable Part of all ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be loſt or become chargeable on the ſaid Company, by the Failure of any of the Partners, or by any other Accident

whatſoever, to indemnify the Signers of thoſe Bills, and ſave the ſaid Company harmleſs.

3. That he, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, at all Times, till the principal Sum aforeſaid, by him received, and Intereſt thereof as aforeſaid, is paid in, and while he or they have any Share or Intereſt in the Manufactory Company aforeſaid, will readily receive and take all ſuch Manufactory Bills, as ſhall be tendered him or them by any Perſon or Perſons, in all Payments, Trade and Buſineſs, as ſo much lawful Money at *ſix Shillings and eight Pence* per Ounce.

4. That he, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, will from time to time, at thirty Days Notice, pay and ſatisfy to the ſaid Directors, their Executors and Adminiſtrators, his rateable Part of all ſuch Sums of Money, Loſſes and Damages as they or their Company ſhall ſuſtain or ſuffer, by Means of any Orders, Rules, Inſtructions, Laws, or other Acts of Government whatſoever, towards the ſecuring and indemnifying of the ſaid Directors and the ſaid Company.

5. That he, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, will, at all Times, when thereto requeſted, give ſuch further or better Security for the Performance of his yearly Payments in Manner aforeſaid, as they ſhall judge neceſſary.

6. That he, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, will (in Caſe any of the ſaid Directors ſhall be diſplaced or taken away by Death) perform all his aforeſaid Covenants to the remaining Directors, and Succeſſors, choſen in the room of ſuch as are diſplaced or taken away as aforeſaid, whenever they ſhall think proper: And at all Times, upon thirty Days Notice, will pay and perform his rateable Part required, to indemnify ſuch diſplaced Director, and generally the Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators of all ſuch Directors as ſhall be diſplaced as aforeſaid, or taken away by Death, for every Thing done by them in the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt as Directors, or as Signers of the Bills.

7. The afore enumerated Commodities, ſhall be received by the Directors at the ſame Prices as they generally paſs at, at the Time of Payment in *Boſton*; and the Directors ſhall accordingly allow *ſix Shillings and eight Pence*, in the Company's Bills, for ſo much of each kind of Commodities reſpectively, as will ſell for an Ounce of Silver as aforeſaid, and ſhall moreover give for ſaid Commodities to the Undertakers, paying in (as aforeſaid) one *per Cent.* more than the Market Price, and ſhall at any Time, on the Demand of the Poſſeſſor of their Bills, ſell them for ſaid Bills at their Treaſury in *Boſton*, one *per Cent.* under the then Market Price in ſaid *Boſton*, and ſhall always receive *ſix Shillings and eight Pence* of ſaid Bills, as equal to one Ounce of Silver.

8. The Directors ſhall appoint Perſons to value the Lands to be mortgaged as Security for the annual Payments, who ſhall be under Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſts.

9. The Directors ſhall appoint Clerks and other Attendants, as they find it neceſſary, agree with them for their Salaries, and as there may be Occaſion, again diſmiſs them and chooſe others, which Clerks ſhall be under Oath, and give Security for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſts.

10. No

10. No Perſon ſhall be capable of being a Director or Treaſurer who undertakes for leſs than *Five Hundred Pounds*; and if any Director or Treaſurer die, or is removed from his Office, the Vacancy ſhall be filled at the next Meeting of the Company, by a major Vote of the Partners preſent (the Directors, in Caſe of Death or Removal of a Treaſurer, to chuſe a new one in the mean time) and if any Director or Treaſurer be found guilty of any Fraud in the Execution of his Office, any Four of the Directors concurring with a major Part of the Partners, ſuch Treaſurer or Director ſhall be removed from his Truſts, his Mortgage be put in Suit, and he be declared to be a Partner no longer.

11. All the Mortgages given by the Undertakers ſhall be duly executed, and put on Record in the Regiſtry of Deeds of the County where ſuch mortgaged Lands reſpectively lie.

12. If the Security, which ſhall be given by any Partner, ſhall at any Time be judged inſufficient, by the Directors or the major Part of them, ſuch Partner ſhall on Demand give ſuch other and better Security as they ſhall think needful, or otherwiſe his Mortgage or Covenant, or both of them, ſhall be ſued out.

13. To oblige all the Partners to pay their Part of Principal and Intereſt punctually, whoever neglects paying, above a Month after it is due, his Mortgage-Covenant and Bond, or any of them, ſhall be put in Suit.

14. The Directors ſhall, from time to time, put out, on lawful Intereſt, to any Man, to whom they think proper, on good Security, all ſuch Sums as ſhall be in the Treaſurer's Hands, for the Uſe and Benefit of the Company (Charges of managing the Company's Affairs firſt deducted) but not for a longer Time at once than one Year; the Borrowers to pay Principal and Intereſt in the Company's Bills, or in the aforeſaid Manufactures.

15. There ſhall be a Meeting of the Partners, on the firſt Tueſday in *September*, annually; and at the End of Five Years, at that Meeting, there ſhall be a Dividend made of ſo much of the Profits, as ſhall be agreed on by a major Part of the Directors, concurring with a major Part of the Partners then preſent; and from that Time there ſhall be a Dividend at every annual Meeting: *Provided always*, That in all ſuch Dividends, Care be taken, that there ſtill remain in the Stock, for the Security of the Poſſeſſor, double the Principal paid in from time to time as aforeſaid.

16. That the Directors (as often as they ſhall think it neceſſary that there be a Meeting of the Partners beſides their annual Meeting) may call one, by informing of the Time, Place and Buſineſs of ſuch Meeting, in a Notification, to be inſerted in each of the publick News-papers, and to be poſted in each of the Shire Towns of the ſeveral Counties, Fourteen Days, at leaſt, before the Day appointed for ſuch Meeting.

17. It ſhall be in the Power of any Partner to redeem the Eſtate he hath mortgaged, at the End of Five Years, or afterwards, he having the Conſent of the major Part of the Directors, with the major Part of the Partners, by paying in the Money he received out thereon, with the Intereſt then due, either in the Company's Bills, or in the Manufactures aforementioned.

18. As by the Mortgages and Covenants aforementioned, the Partners give Security to the Signers of the Bills to enable them to ſatisfy the Poſſeſſor, ſo the Signers ſhall give Security to indemnify the Indorſer.

19. All Accounts relating to the Company's joint Affairs ſhall be laid before them at their annual Meeting in *September* by the Directors and Treaſurer, for their Information and Approbation.

20. A major Part of the Directors concurring with a major Part of the Partners preſent, at any annual (or other General) Meeting, may agree upon any other Rules or Methods for the better obſerving or fulfilling the Articles aforeſaid; provided ſuch Rules are not ſubverſive of the fundamental Articles of this Scheme, but conſiſtent with and conducive to the End and Deſign of them.

21. No Alteration ſhall be made of a fundamental Article, but by the Conſent of the Government had to the Determination of the major Part of the Partners, concurring with the major Part of the Directors.

22. Any one of the Clerks of the Directors, ſhall at any Time, on Demand (for reaſonable Pay, as allowed in other Offices) give to any Perſon, deſiring the ſame, a Copy of any Part of the Records, duly atteſted under his Hand.

23. An atteſted Copy of this Scheme from the Record ſhall be regiſtred in the Secretary's Office in *Boſton* (if permitted) and publick Notice given of it when done, or otherwiſe, in ſome other publick Office in this Province, and publick Notice given accordingly.

The aforegoing Scheme being the Subſtance and eſſential Part of the Scheme firſt projected, for the Ends firſt mentioned, upon frequent and long Deliberations of the Directors, thus digeſted, amended, and altered, ſo far only as was neceſſary, thereby the better to attain the Ends firſt propoſed, and to prevent any Doubts that might ariſe concerning the true and honeſt Meaning of the ſame, the Directors do now ſet hereunto their Hands and Seals in *Boſton*, this Eighth Day of *September*, *Anno Domini*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty.

ROBERT AUCHMUTY,	Seal.	*Directors and Signers of the Bills.*
GEORGE LEONARD,	Seal.	
SAMUEL ADAMS,	Seal.	
ROBERT HALE,	Seal.	
JOHN CHOATE,	Seal.	
WILLIAM STODDARD,	Seal.	
SAMUEL WATTS,	Seal.	
THOMAS CHEEVER,	Seal.	
PETER CHARDON,	Seal.	

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Preſence of us,

Joſ. Hiller,
Wm. Story.

Suffolk,

Suffolk, ſſ. Boſton, Decemb. 4th. 1740.

PErſonally appeared *Robert Auchmuty, George Leonard, Samuel Adams, Robert Hale, John Choate, William Stoddard, Samuel Watts, Thomas Cheever,* and *Peter Chardon,* and ſeverally ackowleged the foregoing Inſtrument to be their voluntary Act and Deed.

Before me,
John Fiſher, Juſt. Pacis.

Extract from the Book of Records of the MANUFACTORY-COMPANY.

Monday, November 24th. Three o'Clock, *P. M.*

Reſolved, That that Scheme dated the Eighth of *September,* 1740, is the Scheme which is mentioned in the Manufactory Bills ſigned by the Directors, and conſequently that the Produce or Manufactures, enumerated therein, are thoſe, which the Directors promiſe in ſaid Bills, ſhall be paid to Mr. *Joſeph Marion,* or Order, to exchange them.

Voted, That all Bills of the Company, which are, by Uſe, ſo worn as to be rendred unfit for paſſing (upon their being brought to the Directors) ſhall be exchanged for fair Bills of equal Value.

Voted, That if any Manufactury-Bills be by any caſualty deſtroyed; upon due Proof made thereof, the Owner of ſuch Bill or Bills, ſhall have others of equal Value delivered to him by the Directors.

A true Copy, Atteſt.
Wm. Story, Clerk.

State of the late Diſpute between the Upper and Lower Houſes in Maryland.

To the Author of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

YOU will receive incloſed the Copy of a Letter ſent to Mr. Bradford *to be publiſhed in his* Political State of the *Britiſh* Colonies; *but as his Candour and Impartiality cannot be depended upon, I deſire you will print it in Yours, as ſoon as poſſible; and thereby do Juſtice to the Injured, and convince the World of the Uſefulneſs of your* Magazine: *And you'll very much oblige*

Your humble Servant,

A. B.

Mr. *Bradford,*

I VERY much approve of the General Plan of your *Magazine,* and think it may be of great Uſe "to have an Account of the "publick Affairs tranſacted in his Majeſty's ſeveral Colonies." And that it is very juſt and reaſonable, that (as you promiſe) "all Perſons, "in whatever Colony reſiding, ſhould find a ready Admittance to a

fair

" fair and publick Hearing at all Times:" And, " that in Diſputes " tranſmitted to you for Publication, you ſhould inviolably obſerve " an exact Neutrality, and carefully avoid mingling, with Arguments " on either Side, any Reflections or Remarks of your own."

But how you have kept to this, in the Abſtract of the Proceedings of the *Maryland* Aſſembly, in your very firſt Magazine, I ſhall leave to every Man to judge, that will take the Trouble of reading the following State of the Diſpute between the two Houſes, taken from the printed Votes in the very Words of the ſeveral Meſſages that paſſed on the Occaſion.

The Aſſembly met on the 23d of *April* 1740: And the Act for raiſing *Three Pence* per Hogſhead on Tobacco, for purchaſing Arms and Ammunition for the Defence of the Province, being to expire with the Seſſion, the Lower Houſe, inſtead of renewing and continuing the ſaid Act for three Years and to the End of the next Seſſion, ſent up another Bill with the Duration only of one Year; and with ſuch other Alterations as deprived the Governor and Council of the Power to lay out the Money, as they had always done.

Upon this, the Upper-Houſe gave their Negative to the ſaid Bill, and by their Meſſage, of the 8th of *May*, inſiſted on a Bill for three, or any Number of Years, and to the End of the next Seſſion, for Reaſons ſet forth in the ſaid Meſſage: Which Reaſons are much miſrepreſented in the Magazine, as will be readily perceived by any one who only reads over the ſaid Meſſage.

The Lower-Houſe, in their Meſſage, of the 10th of *May*, in Anſwer to this, tell them, " That their firſt and principal Reaſon " for not concurring with the Bill for raiſing *Three Pence* per Hogſ- " head, for purchaſing Arms and Ammunition, they perceive, is, " becauſe it is not made to ſubſiſt for a determined Time, and to the " End of the next Seſſion after the End of that Time, ſo that had " it been made to continue for any Number of Years, they find it " would not pleaſe their Honours, unleſs it were to have ended " with a next Seſſion of Aſſembly, which, in Effect, is making a " Law, that ought to be temporary in its Nature, perpetual, or at " leaſt to endure ſo long as any particular Branch of the Legiſlature " thinks proper, tho' contrary to the Inclination of the others and " Intereſt of the Country, *&c.*" And they afterwards add, " As " it is uncertain how long War with *Spain* will continue, or how " ſoon another with *France* may begin, if not already proclaimed, " had their Honours propoſed the double or any other Sum larger " than the *Three Pence*, that our Trade could poſſibly bear, or had " a longer Time of Duration been mentioned to the Bill, ſo as it " had a fixed Time of Determination, we would and are now ready to " agree to either, as the Neceſſity of the preſent Juncture may re- " quire, *&c.*" The other Parts of this Meſſage are much mangled and tranſpoſed in the Magazine, beſides 2500 *l.* ſaid to be the Sum in Bank unapplied, which I can no-where find in the ſaid Meſſage; but without dwelling on any thing elſe, I ſhall go on to obſerve ſuch Parts of the ſubſequent Meſſages as relate to the Point in Diſpute.

And the next, I find, is in the Meſſage of the Upper-Houſe, of the 13th, wherein they ſay, " Their Deſires are too ſtrong that his " Majeſty's Expectations of raiſing Forces in this Province for his " Service

" Service may not be diſappointed, to overlook theſe alternative " Offers from your Houſe: Nor can we now miſtake each other, " for your Reſolution is only to have a fixed Time of Determination, " and ours to have a proper Proviſion for the neceſſary Defence of " the Province; but as we are deſirous to make this Bill as eaſy as " may be to the People, and therefore unwilling to double or further " encreaſe the Duty, as you propoſe, we rather chuſe to cloſe with " you upon the Alternative of lengthening the Time: For which " Purpoſe, we propoſe the Reviving the Act for Arms, *&c.* for " *Nine* Years, ſo that you may have your wiſhed for fixed Determi- " nation of this Act: And, we hope, the impartial World will be " ſatisfied that our Views are not inconſiſtent with the Defence of " the Province, or his Majeſty's Service: For we plainly tell you, " that we are only influenced to this Acceptance of your Offer by " an Expectation that you will diſpatch a Bill to encourage the raiſing " Forces for his Majeſty's Service, either agreeable to our Plan, or " any other, which may be judged moſt effectual for the Purpoſe, " and ſhall be deſirous of ſetling by Conference, or otherwiſe, any " Difficulties or Objections which may ariſe on ſuch a Bill.

To this the Lower-Houſe, in their Meſſage of the 14th, ſay, " If your Honours will be pleaſed to look again into our Meſſage " you will find that we did not propoſe the Bill for Arms and Am- " munition generally, for any Sum, or for any Number of Years " with a fixed Determination; but only for ſuch Sum as the Trade " could bear, and for ſuch a Term as the Neceſſity of the preſent " Juncture might require: And, therefore, if you are ſo much in- " fluenced with Deſires for his Majeſty's Service, as you often expreſs, " we hope our Offer of that Bill for *Six* Pence, or any leſſer Sum, " that may be thought needful, inſtead of the *Three* Pence, and to " continue to the 29th of *September*, which ſhall be in the Year of " our LORD GOD 1742, will not be rejected; for that we think it " much more conducive to that Service and our Safety at this Time, " inaſmuch as greater Sums will thereby be raiſed in leſs Time, and " altho' that Duty will be higher than has uſually been given for " the ſame Purpoſe, yet if the preſent Neceſſity be ſo urgent as you " repreſent it, we hope the People will not be diſpleaſed with it; " nor is it to be doubted but the Motives which induce us to this " now, will equally operate on us or our Succeſſors, if there be the " ſame Neceſſity at the Expiration of that Term.

" If your Honours ſhall think fit to accept of this Offer, we ſhall " prepare a Bill for that Purpoſe; and without loſs of Time pro- " ceed to the Diſpatch of the other Buſineſs: But if 'tis to be re- " fuſed, and you perſiſt in your former Reſolution, we pray you " will adviſe us therewith, that an End may be put to our Meeting, " and no more of the Country's Money, or our Time, ſpent to no " Purpoſe, *&c.* And as the Supply we offer is more than heretofore " has uſually been given, ſo we hope it will be ſufficient with the " Arms already purchaſed, and the Money in Bank, to enable us " to defend ourſelves againſt *Roman* Catholicks, Negroes, or any " other Enemies: And if you think that a Conference of both " Houſes, may conduce to promote the Bill for Encouragement of " his Majeſty's Levies, or to determine the certain Duration of that

" for

" for Arms and Ammunition, and the Sum neceſſary to be raiſed, " we ſhall readily agree to it.

The next Day, *May* the 15th, the Upper-Houſe to this make their Reply, and ſay, " We have looked again into your Meſſage, " and find the Propoſal of your Alternatives in theſe very Words, " *viz. As it is uncertain how long War with* Spain *will continue, " or how ſoon another with* France *may begin, if not already pro-" claimed; had your Honours propoſed the Double or any other Sum " larger than the* Three Pence, *that our Trade could poſſibly bear, " or had a longer Time of Duration been mentioned to the Bill, ſo as " it had a fixed Time of Determination, we would and are now rea-" dy to agree to either, as the Neceſſity of the preſent Juncture may " require.* Has not the Delay, not only of this Bill, but of all other " Buſineſs, been entirely occaſioned by the Diſpute between the two " Houſes, whether this Bill ought to be continued to a determined " Time, or to the End of the next Seſſion? Have you not by the " above Words of your Meſſage expreſly declared your Readineſs to " agree to either of the Alternatives, ſo that the Bill might have a " fixed Time of Determination? Is there any Time mentioned to " which you limited our Choice of a longer Time? No Gentlemen " the only Condition you then inſiſted on, with regard to the Con-" tinuance of the Bill, was, a fixed determined Time; and now, after " that we have cloſed with you upon your own Propoſal, and na-" med *Nine* Years for a Continuance, you tell us (even againſt " the very Face of the Meſſage, which you deſired us to read over " again) that *you did not propoſe the Bill for Arms*, &c. *generally " for any Number of Years, with a fixed Determination, but only for " ſuch a Term as the Neceſſity of the preſent Juncture may require.* " But ſhould your own Interpretation be put on theſe Words, you " have not urged one Argument, or alledged one Reaſon, to ſhew " that the Neceſſity of the preſent Juncture of Affairs does not re-" quire the Continuance of *Nine* Years; nor indeed can you, with " any Conſiſtency to your former Admiſſion, make any Pretence " againſt the Length of Time; for by the above Words, extracted " from your former Meſſage, you agree with us, *that it is uncer-" tain how long War with* Spain *will continue, or how ſoon another " with* France *may begin.* And if we are in ſuch a dangerous State " of Uncertainty, how can the Term of *Nine* Years be ſaid to be " too long for a Fund which does not raiſe 300 *l.* Sterling *per An-" num*, clear of Deductions for Arms, *&c.* for Defence of the Pro-" vince. Altho', *Gentlemen*, you deſpair of the Goodneſs of any " Arguments to convince us, that the Neceſſity of the preſent " Juncture cannot require *Nine* Years Continuance: Yet as you " found, by offering to our Choice the two Alternatives, you could " draw us from our Reſolution of adhering to the next Seſſion, you " now expect, by throwing the Bait (as you imagine) of *Six* Pence, " or any leſſer Sum (greater, we ſuppoſe you meant) for two Years " in our Way, we ſhall ſurely ſwallow it: But we plainly tell you, " we cannot accept what you mention for many Reaſons, *&c.*

The Lower-Houſe, in their next Meſſage of the 17th, ſay, " It has frequently been mentioned by your Honours, and not " gainſaid by this Houſe, that there is a War with *Spain*, and an " im-

" impending one with *France*; that there has been a Conſpiracy " among ſome Negroes; and that there are ſome of the *Romiſh* Per- " ſuaſion among us, who have not the moſt cordial Diſpoſitions to " our happy Eſtabliſhment. We muſt therefore leave it to thoſe " who can judge impartially of the Thing, whether our offering a " Bill for raiſing *Six* Pence per Hogſhead for purchaſing Arms and " Ammunition, or any leſſer Sum, as the preſent Exigence of our " Caſe may require, for one, two or three Years, with an Aſſu- " rance of renewing it, and enlarging or leſſening the Sum, if there " ſhould be Occaſion, or your inſiſting on *Three* Pence only for *Nine* " Years, or for *Three*, and to the End of a Seſſion, beſpeaks the " greateſt Care for this Part of his Majeſty's Dominions, or the moſt " impartial Views towards the Safety of the Province, at a Time " of impending Danger: And whether our Readineſs to raiſe a Sup- " ply for the Encouragement of Freemen to inliſt in his Majeſty's " Service abroad, or your entire Refuſal of it, unleſs at the ſame " time you could obtain the before-mentioned Bill for Arms, *&c.* " with your beloved Termination of *Nine* Years, or a Seſſion of " Aſſembly, argues the greateſt Zeal for the Succeſs of the *Britiſh* " Arms.

" To conclude, we now aſſure you, that whatever your Anſwer " may be to this, we ſhall trouble you with no more long Meſſages: " And if you ſhall think fit to recede from the Reſolution of not ac- " cepting the Bill for Arms, *&c.* otherwiſe than for *Nine* Years, " or to the End of a Seſſion, we do here offer you that Bill for " any Sum not exceeding *Six* Pence per Hogſhead, and for any " certain Time not above three Years. And if you will conſent to a " Conference, to ſettle the Sum and Time; as alſo, to agree upon " the Heads of a Bill for Encouragement of his Majeſty's Levies, we " ſhall immediately appoint ſome Members of our Houſe for that " Purpoſe; otherwiſe, our Buſineſs ſeems to be at an End.

To this the Upper-Houſe, in their Meſſage of the 19th, amongſt other Things ſay, " We cannot, on Peruſal of your Meſſages, diſ- " cover the leaſt mention before now of three Years, or the Aſſu- " rance of renewing that Bill, which you are now pleaſed to give. " We hope, *Gentlemen*, you did not imagine it poſſible to miſlead " your impartial Judges, or ourſelves, by this Aſſurance, into a " falſe Opinion of your Care for this Part of his Majeſty's Domini- " ons. Can you aſſert, that ſuch an Aſſurance can oblige any ſuc- " ceeding Aſſembly to renew that Act, or that ſuch an Aſſurance " is of the ſame Effect with an Act? If it can tye any future " Lower-Houſe, what Difference is there between binding them by " an Act, and ſuch an Aſſurance? And why ſhould not an Act be " now made for as great a Length of Time, as any Revival, or ſuch " an Aſſurance may carry it? eſpecially ſince you have not offered " one Reaſon in any of your Meſſages to ſhew the preſent Occaſion " and Circumſtances, may not require a *Nine* Years Continuance? " But if your preſent Aſſurance may be diſregarded by a future As- " ſembly, your impartial Judges muſt conclude, that Aſſurance is only " made uſe of for an Amuſement, and that you can as little anſwer " for your Succeſſors, as in another Part of your Meſſage, you think " his Lordſhip's Governor, or Miniſters, can anſwer for theirs.

" And

" And now, *Gentlemen*, to close our Altercations, by Messages on " this Bill, it remains for us to say, that as you have given us a " Choice of two Alternatives, one of which we have chose; and " given you, in a former Message, our Reasons for not taking the " other: And as you have not attempted to shew that our Choice " of *Nine* Years is not (tho' one of Ninety Nine, as bearing no " Proportion to any Supposition of the Continuance of the War " would be) too long, or that the present Exigence may not require " it; we hope you will not think we were immoderate in the " Length of Time, which we cannot depart from: But since you " desire a Conference, this House has appointed the Honourable " *Benjamin Tasker*, *George Plater* and *Edmund Jennings*, Esqrs; to " join such Members as you may be pleased to appoint of your " House, for such Conference.

After all these Messages the Upper-House agreed to the Proposal of the Lower; and their Conferees signified their Consent in the following Words, *viz.* " We have it further in Command from " our House, to acquaint you, that altho' you have not vouchsafed " to use one Argument to satisfy our House of the Unreasonableness, " in the present uncertain Situation of Affairs, of the Length of " *Nine* Years, which they had chosen on your Alternative; yet as " the principal Heads of a Bill for Encouragement of raising " Forces for his Majesty's Service have been agreed to in this Con- " ference; and as the Members of our House have nothing so much " at Heart as a sincere Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and a deter- " mined Resolution to shew it on every Occasion: Therefore, on " these Considerations, and being very desirous to cultivate and pre- " serve amongst the several Branches of the Legislature a mutual " Harmony and good Understanding by every Condescension that is " not very unreasonable, and by forwarding any Bill that may be " agreeable to each other; Our House will agree to a Bill for lay- " ing a Duty of *Six* Pence per Hogshead for Arms, *&c.* for Defence " of the Province, for a determined Time of *Three* Years, and in " every other Respect conformable to the present Act: But we offer " to your Consideration, whether it may not be more for the Ease " of the People to continue the present Act for *Six* Years, rather " than lay an additional Load on Trade for this Purpose.

The Lower-House chusing *Six* Pence per Hogshead for *Three* Years, rather than the *Three* Pence per Hogshead for *Six* Years, the Bill was accordingly so agreed upon, and the Upper House was in Expectation of its being sent up; when on the 26th of *May* they received a Message from the Lower-House, wherein they say, " There being several Bills past in our House which have lain a " considerable Time before your Honours, we request they may be " sent down, that if they shall pass in your House they may be or- " dered to be engrossed, and all possible Dispatch be given to the " Business, and this long Session brought to a speedy Conclusion.

The Upper-House answer them the same Day.

" *Gentlemen*,

" Several Bills, sent from your House, now lie on our Table for a " second Reading: But we cannot think this House would act with " that Decency and Duty we owe to his Majesty and the Safety of

" this

" this Province, if any Bill ſhould have a Paſſage in this Houſe, " before a Bill for raiſing a Fund for Arms, *&c.* for Defence of this " Province; and alſo a Bill for Encouragement of raiſing Forces for " his Majeſty's Service, agreeable to the Heads agreed upon by the " Conferees of both Houſes, and neither of which you have ſent to us. " We doubt not of your Approbation of our Conduct in this particular, " ſince your Houſe ſhewed a remarkable Earneſtneſs in forwarding " two Bills for thoſe Purpoſes at our firſt Meeting; and when the " Two Houſes could not, by Meſſages, agree on what Bills would " be the moſt proper for ſuch Ends, the Heads and principal Parts " thereof have been ſettled to our mutual Satisfaction by the Con- " ferees of both Houſes, in Conſequence of which we have daily " expected from your Houſe Bills conformable to ſuch Heads; and " therefore, we hope, you will be pleaſed to ſend us ſuch Bills, that " we may, by a quick Paſſage, give a Preference to them which " ſo much relate to his Majeſty in every Reſpect, before every " other Bill.

By the Lower-Houſe of Aſſembly, 27th *May* 1740.

" *May it pleaſe your Honours,*

" We herewith ſend you the Bill for the Encouragement of his " Majeſty's Levies.

" As it is to be preſumed all the Bills which ſhall paſs both " Houſes, will receive the Aſſent of his Excellency and paſs the " Seals at one and the ſame Time, we are at a Loſs to know where- " in the Decency and Duty we owe to his Majeſty and the Safety " of the Province, can be any way concerned in the Precedency " given to any of them in either Houſe: However, as we have too " well grounded Apprehenſions, that, contrary to the uſual Mode " of Proceeding in Aſſembly, you keep up the ſeveral Bills now be- " fore you, wherein the Publick Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Pay- " ment of Publick Taxes, and general Utility of the Province are " moſt eſſentially concerned, with Deſign to paſs them with Du- " ration to a Day certain only, and not to the End of a Seſſion, as " uſual; which, in our Opinion, would be of the moſt pernicious " Conſequence to the People. We have thought it abſolutely neceſ- " ſary to keep back that for Arms and Ammunition until you ſend " us down ſuch of thoſe other Bills as you ſhall think fit to paſs " with the uſual Duration.

" As we hope there is no Ground to ſuſpect our Loyalty to his " Majeſty, or our Care for the Safety of the Province, ſo we hereby " ſincerely declare to your Honours, and the World, that we never " had any other Intention than to paſs the Bill for Arms, *&c.* ac- " cording to the Terms agreed upon by the Conferees of both Hou- " ſes, and that we retain it in our Hands now for no other Reaſon " than what we have here mentioned; for whatever may be the Con- " ſequence of not having it at this time, we are well aſſured, that " loſing either all or the moſt of the Bills now before you, with " others of the like kind, or having them with any other Determi- " nation than with a Seſſion of Aſſembly, would prove much more " fatal: And therefore we have thought ourſelves, in Prudence, " obliged of two Evils to chooſe the leaſt.

"As we cannot suppose your Honours unacquainted with the many "other Reasons which govern us in this Matter, we shall not trouble "you with them: And this being our firm and unalterable Resolu- "tion, we hope it will be needless to spin out any more time about it: "We shall therefore wait the final Result of your House therein.

The final Result was, that neither House yielding to the other, the Act for Encouragement of his Majesty's Levies was the only Bill that passed into a Law; so that the Act for raising *Three* Pence per Hogshead for Arms and Ammunition, with all the other temporary Laws, expired with the Session.

I do not transcribe all the Messages that passed upon this Head to the final Conclusion of the Session, the two last, given at large, shewing exactly the State of the Dispute between the two Houses: Tho' if you are willing to spare so much room in your Magazine for the Proceedings of the *Maryland* Assembly, you can give nothing more curious or better worth the Knowledge of Gentlemen in other Colonies, than what has been said *pro* and *con* upon a Point in Dispute that is not peculiar to the Province of *Maryland*, but may happen in any other Colony where there are two distinct Houses of Assembly.

This plain State of the Dispute between the two Houses, which I have given, without any Reasoning of my own upon it, must, I think, convince every impartial Reader of the Mistakes and Misrepresentations in your Account of the said Dispute: However, for the further Satisfaction of such, I shall point out more particularly some few of them.

I shall not pretend to say what just Claim the Upper-House may have to the Character of Grammarians, being no great Grammarian myself: However, I think, I understand *English* enough to see you have plainly mistaken the Point in Dispute about the Alternative. The Lower-House say, "Had their Honours of the Upper-House "proposed the double or any other larger Sum than the *Three* Pence "per Hogshead, that the Trade could possibly bear; or had a longer "time of Duration been mentioned to the Bill, so as it had a fixed "time of Determination, they would, and were then ready to agree "to EITHER, as the Necessity of the then present Juncture might "require." Now, I really think here are two distinct Propositions, either of which the Lower-House declare their Readiness to agree to, as the Necessity of the present Juncture might require: And accordingly the Upper-House proposed a Continuance of *Nine* Years, as suitable thereto, and the Lower-House never objected that the Necessity of the then present Juncture did not require so many, but absolutely refused to treat with the Upper-House about any longer Duration of time than *Three* Years, even after the Upper-House had proposed *Six* only, thinking *Three* Pence per Hogshead for that time would be easier to the People than *Six* Pence per Hogshead for *Three* Years. Now, the plain Question is, whether or no the Lower-House stood to their own Offer?

In the same Page, the 19th of your Magazine, there follow two very plain Mistakes: *First*, you say, "the Clause *to the End of the* "*Session* has been the Subject of great Contention between the two "Houses for above *Three* Years backward; the one insisting on the "Necessity of inserting it in the Bill for purchasing Arms, declaring

"that

" that without ſuch a Clauſe they choſe rather not only to be with-
" out the Bill, but without any Seſſion, *i. e.* without an Aſſembly at
" all, while the other with equal Warmth contended for rejecting it.

But tho' all this is aſſerted in very plain and poſitive Terms, it is very certain that the Diſpute about this Clauſe was only ſtarted by the Lower-Houſe's leaving it out of the Bill for Arms, *&c.* this very Seſſion, 23d *April*, 1740.

Secondly, You ſay, " You find but one ſingle Reaſon offered by
" the Upper-Houſe on Behalf of the Clauſe, namely, the Uſage of a
" *Britiſh* Parliament, many of whoſe Money-Bills are continued
" from a Day certain to the End of a Seſſion.

Now, if you take away all their other Reaſons for this Clauſe, it is very plain they never gave this you here aſſign them: On the Contrary, it was the Lower-Houſe that gave it as a Reaſon againſt the Clauſe, " *That their Mother Country granted their Supplies annual-*
" *ly and with a fixed Duration*; and the Upper-Houſe only endeavoured to ſatisfy the Lower as to this Objection of theirs, by ſhewing the *Britiſh* Parliament paſſed Money-Acts for a certain Number of Years, and to the End of a Seſſion.

But the principal Reaſon the Upper-Houſe inſiſted on for this Clauſe, was that the Lower-Houſe had actually, by a Vote, thrown the Bill for Arms, *&c.* out of their Houſe the very Seſſion before; and had this Seſſion ſent it up for *One* Year only, without this accuſtomed Clauſe, and the other temporary Laws for *Three* Years with the ſaid Clauſe; which the Upper-Houſe looked on as ſuch a manifeſt Intention to deſtroy the ſaid Bill, that they thought themſelves obliged, in Duty, to do every Thing in their Power to preſerve it.

Your ſubſequent Diſcourſe on the *Maryland* Government is ſo looſe, rambling and perplexed, that it is impoſſible to ſee any Thing clearly in it, but a ſtrong Deſire to aſperſe the ſaid Government and Conſtitution, by all the falſe Colours imaginable; and, indeed you lay them on too freely to conceal your Intention from the moſt ſhort-ſighted.

In your Arguments againſt the Upper-Houſe, you cannot muſter up even ſo much of the Appearance of Candour as to acknowledge, that any of His Majeſty's Councils in the other Colonies have a diſtinct legiſlative Power from the Governor; but aſk, whether it may not be more properly ſaid, that he with them are jointly entruſted with the King's Negative Voice? One might have thought the Proceedings of the Aſſembly of *New-Jerſey*, printed in this very *Magazine* before the Proceedings of *Maryland*, might have ſatisfied you in this Point. In Page the Third there is the following Meſſage from the Lower-Houſe to the Governor, " That as
" they had diſpatched all the Buſineſs before them, they prayed
" his Excellency would give his Aſſent to ſuch Bills as had paſt
" BOTH HOUSES, and put an End to the Seſſion.', If this does not ſhew a diſtinct legiſlative Power in the Upper-Houſe from the Governor, it is certainly very like it.

But as you don't think this Point very clear, you further ſay, " If the Council in any of the Crown Colonies are Legiſlators diſ-
" tinct from the Governor, it may be preſumed they are ſo by
" Virtue of ſome Act of Aſſembly." Pray, why could you not

preſume a little likewiſe in Favour of the Upper-Houſe of *Maryland*? If you had been ſo kind, you would not have been much out; for it does not appear by the Records, that there ever was any Body of Men, or Aſſembly, met together, in a legiſlative Capacity, without Members of Council; or any Law paſſed, but by the joint Concurrence of them, the People or their Repreſentatives, and the Governor: They could not ſo properly, indeed, be called an Upper-Houſe at firſt, for the Members ſat all together for ſome Years, till they ſeparated into two diſtinct Houſes, by Direction of an Act of Aſſembly, and have continued to do ſo ever ſince, and have been acknowledged by the Repreſentatives of the People themſelves, "to "be both a good and uſeful Part of the Legiſlature."

Thus much I thought proper to acquaint you with; and you will do well to inform yourſelf more certainly of the ſeveral Conſtitutions of His Majeſty's other Colonies, that your further Compariſons between them and *Maryland* may be a little more exact than theſe I have now before me.

Well, but tho' an Upper-Houſe may be proper in other Colonies, it cannot be ſo, you think, under a Proprietary Government; and you give an Argument for it, which you call a ſtrong One, *viz.* "That there is a wide Difference between the Appointment of the "King, who can have no View but what concerns the general "Welfare of His People, and that of a Proprietary or his Gover-"nor, whoſe private Intereſt frequently claſhes with that of the "Community." Now, I muſt confeſs ingenuouſly to you, that I can neither ſee the Strength nor Juſtneſs of this Argument.

Had you ſaid, That neither the King, His Miniſters or Governors, can have any private Intereſt to claſh with that of the Community, but that a Proprietary or his Governor may; therefore, an Upper-Houſe, under the King's immediate Government, muſt be better than One under a Proprietary Government; I ſhould readily have acknowledged the Juſtneſs of your Concluſion, whatever I thought of your Premiſes. But as you have formed your Argument, I cannot perceive, by any Rule of Logick that I am Maſter of, how it concludes any thing at all.

The fair State of the Queſtion is this, Whether the Governors of *Maryland*, under a Proprietor, have it more in their Power, to purſue their own private Intereſt, to the Prejudice of that of the Community, than the Governors of the ſame Colony had, when it was more immediately under the Crown? Or whether, in Fact, they have done ſo? Or whether a Crown or Proprietary Governor can carry the Powers of Government higher to the Oppreſſion of the People? And, when the People are in Reality oppreſſed, in which Caſe can they meet with the moſt eaſy and ſpeedy Redreſs? State any fair Queſtion of this Nature, and I believe no candid and impartial Man will find any thing to the Prejudice of the Government of *Maryland* in the Diſquiſition of it.

I am very far from ſaying any thing that may ſeem to leſſen the Felicity of His Majeſty's Subjects in the ſeveral other Colonies of the *Britiſh* Dominions. Many and great are the Bleſſings we all enjoy under His Majeſty's moſt juſt and mild Adminiſtration: However it is very certain, that the People under the Proprietary and

and Charter Governments in *America*, have ſome Favours and Indulgences, that it would be difficult for the other Colonies to obtain, let His Majeſty's Miniſters be ever ſo well inclined to ſerve them; and of this the Government at Home is very ſenſible, whatever we may be here.

Maryland in particular is certainly in a very happy and flouriſhing Condition, to the great Advantage of their Mother Country as well as themſelves: And this is ſo well known to the Merchants at Home, as well as to every Body elſe, that I ſhall not dwell on it here, but proceed directly to a Point, that has been repreſented as One of the greateſt Grievances the Country labours under; and this is, *The Eſtabliſhment of the Officers Fees*. I know very well, that the leſſening of them is ſo very popular a Topick, that it may be difficult to ſay any thing that will be thought reaſonable on the other Side of the Queſtion: However, I think one may venture to affirm, that it is the Intereſt of every Country, to have their Officers Fees eſtabliſhed in ſuch a juſt and reaſonable Manner, that the People may not be oppreſſed by their being too high, nor yet, that they ſhould be ſo low on the other Hand, that Gentlemen of Worth and Honour ſhould think the Offices not worth their Acceptance; which might tend much more to the Oppreſſion of the People than any Exceſs of the Fees can do: And this is all that the Government ever inſiſted on.

I muſt confeſs, there is one Circumſtance that makes ſome People think them more grievous than otherwiſe they would be, and that is, the Payment of them in Tobacco when the Country has ſo large a Paper Currency; but this the Lower-Houſe of Aſſembly themſelves choſe, as what they then thought of moſt Service to the Country, when the Upper-Houſe propoſed to pay the Officers Fees, as well as the Clergys 40 *per Poll*, in Paper-Money, at the Rate of *Ten Shillings* for every Hundred of Tobacco.

In other Reſpects the Offices are certainly held in ſuch a Manner, as muſt be thought of very great Advantage to the Province: They are poſſeſſed by Gentlemen who live and ſpend their Money in it, and conſequently circulate back again amongſt the People what they receive from them for neceſſary Services, without leſſening the general Stock; and this, every Man that conſiders what large Sums of Money are remitted out of ſome other Colonies to their principal Officers, and for the Purchaſe of Places, muſt think of infinitely greater Advantage to the Province in general, than any Abatement of Fees that could be made by the moſt favourable Judge, ſuppoſing them too high at preſent.

But all this you will ſay is ſo much the worſe. What! All the principal Offices given to Gentlemen of the Country, without any Purchaſe-Money to make them leſs valuable to the Poſſeſſors; this muſt give the Governor ſuch an Influence over the Upper-Houſe, that they muſt needs do what he deſires them, and therefore no Upper-Houſe at all, you ſay: But, pray, might not theſe ſame Places, whoſe Charms you ſeem to think no Man in theſe Parts can reſiſt, tempt the Gentlemen of a Lower-Houſe as well as thoſe of an Upper? And would it not be more dangerous to the People, to have their own Repreſentatives corrupted, without any

Body to call them to an Account, than to have an Upper-House ever so much influenced by the Governor, whose ill Designs you must allow will always be sufficiently withstood by a Lower-House, composed of Members that have no Places? But these Things I only propose to your Consideration, without intending to enter more fully into the Dispute, whether an Upper-House, or no Upper-House, may be best in a Proprietary Government; especially, as you have called upon a Gentleman, who is much abler to set this Affair in a true Light than I can pretend to be. So I conclude

Your Humble Servant,

A. B.

Copy of a Letter from D. E. to C. C.

Dear SIR,

AS you have been pleased very generously to honour me with a Place in your Friendship, so I think myself oblig'd, in Return, to throw off all Disguise, and to discover to you my real Circumstances, which I shall here do with all the Openness and Freedom imaginable.

You will be surprised, perhaps, at the Beginning of my Story, and be inclin'd to think the whole a Banter; but you may depend upon it, it is actually true; and, if need were, I could bring no worse Person than the Parson of our Parish to testify it.

You must know then, that at this very Time I live in a poor sorry House of Clay, that stands upon the Waste as other Cottages do; and worst of all, am liable to be turn'd out of Doors at a Minutes Warning: It is a Sort of a Copy-hold Tenure, and the Custom of the Manor is this;

For the first Part of my Life I am to pay no Rent, but to do Suit and Service, and attend upon the Courts, which are kept constantly once a Week, and sometimes oftener.

For Ten Years after this I am to pay a Rose every Year; and farther after this, during the rest of my Life, I am to pay a Tooth (which you will say is a whimsical Sort of Acknowledgment) every two or three Years, or oftener, if it be demanded; and when I have nothing left to pay, it will not be long before my Person will be seiz'd, and *Out* must certainly be the Word.

I might have had my Tenement, such as it is, upon much better Terms, if it had not been for a Fault of my Grandfather: He and his Wife together, over-persuaded by a wicked Neighbour, were concerned in something about a Tree (as I have heard say) which they should not have been, and so forfeited their Grant and Privileges, to my Sorrow I'm sure it is; but however, I must do as well as I can. I shall endeavour to keep my House in tolerable good Repair, and injoy it as long as the Lord of the Manor will give leave. My Kitchen, where I dress my Victuals, is a comical, little, roundish Sort of a Room, and something of the Figure of an Oven; however, it answers very well to the Business it was design'd for, and that is enough. My Garrets, or rather Cocklofts, are but very indifferent; but they are Rooms, indeed, I think few People regard now-a-days, without it be to keep Lumber in: The

worst

worſt Part of the Story is, it coſts me a great deal every Year in Thatchings; for, as my Building ſtands pretty much expoſed to the Wind and Weather, the Covering you muſt know decays faſter than ordinary; however, I make what Shift I can, and rub on in my little Way; and when Rent-Day comes, I muſt ſee and diſcharge it as chearfully as I can. Whenever I am turn'd out, I underſtand my Lodge, or what you pleaſe to call it, is ſettled upon a poor, low-ſpirited, creeping Family, remarkable for nothing but being inſtrumental in advancing the Reputation of the Great MOORE in *Ab-Church Lane*; but be that as it will, I ſhall not trouble myſelf about it.

I have one ſnug Apartment, which I reſerve for my choice Friends, that lies on the left Side of my Houſe, and is very warm, where you will always be a welcome Gueſt, and may depend upon a Lodging, as long as the Edifice is in the Tenure and Occupation of,

Dear Sir, &c.

P. S. This Room that I value ſo much, was ſet on Fire once, and my whole Building in Danger of being demoliſh'd, by an unlucky, ſquint-ey'd Boy, throwing his lighted Torch in at the Window, the Caſement happening to be open.

I muſt not forget to tell you, that the Perſon who is ſent about to gather our Quit-rents, as above-mentioned, is a queer, little, old, wither'd, round-ſhouldred Fellow, with ſcarce any Hair on his Head; which groteſque Figure, together with his invidious Imployment, makes him generally ſlighted and oftentimes much abuſed. He has a prodigious Stomach of his own; whatever he gets, it all goes into his unrighteous Maw, which makes a Fool of the *Oſtrich* for Digeſtion. He is continually exerciſing his Grinders upon one thing or another; and yet he is as poor as a Rake, and by that Means goes ſo light, that he is often upon a Man's Heels before he thinks of him. He is very abſolute and ready in executing his Commiſſion; and has a Relation, one *Tide*, a Waterman, that is full as ſaucy and peremptory as himſelf: If you meet either of them, and cry out, *ſtop a little*; the D---l a-bit, they'll ſtay for no Man.

To the Author of the General MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE is a Queſtion in the Schools, and I think generally reſolved in the Affirmative; *Whether God concurs with all human Actions or not?* That is, Whether he be the principal efficient Cauſe of every Action we produce? This Queſtion, I ſay, is generally reſolved in the Affirmative: And the *Reaſon* they give is this; *Becauſe*, ſay they, *if God did not concur with every Action that's produc'd, then there would be an Action, and conſequently ſome Being, independent of God, which is abſurd: Therefore*, &c.

It hath been the Opinion of many great and learned Men, that ſecond Cauſes have no proper Activity of their own; but that God acts directy and immediately in them and by them; that he produces all the Acts of Thinking, and all the Volitions or Acts of Willing; and that he has from all Eternity decreed, *That he will*

do.

do with such and such a Creature, at such a Time, such and such Acts; which shall *infallibly* come to pass, the contrary whereof could not fall out from any Principle in the Creature; that the Creature neither can nor ought to have any thing real, nor positively do any Act but what God produces in it.

There is no Possibility, they think, of defending the Doctrine of the *Divine Prescience*, if this be denv'd. For nothing can be foreknown that is contingent in its own Nature; but every Action depending upon the Will of an Agent, left at Liberty to do as it pleases, is contingent, *i. e.* it may or may not happen, and therefore cannot be foreknown: For when any Being knows that a Thing will be, it must be, otherwise it could not be an Object of Knowledge: It is absolutely impossible to know, that any Event *will* come to pass, that *may not* come to pass.

So that whoever denies God's immediate Concourse with every Action we produce, must of Consequence deny God's Foreknowledge.

I should be glad therefore to see some Remarks made upon this Subject; and knowing of no better Method to invite some proper Person to undertake it, I make bold to desire you to insert the Contents hereof in the *General Magazine* for the Month of *March*, and you will oblige

Your constant Reader, and
most humble Servant,
THEOPHILUS.

South-Carolina *GAZETTE*. N°. 359.

A LETTER from Mr. Hugh Bryan, *to a Friend.*

[*On Account of this Letter (which was published immediately after the Fire there) Mr.* Whitefield, *who corrected it, Mr.* Timothy, *the Printer, and Mr.* Bryan, *are all bound over to appear at the next Sessions, to answer for the same as libellous*, &c.]

November 20. 1740.

Dear SIR,

I Was last Night shock'd with the melancholly News of the South-East Part of *Charlestown* being burnt down on *Tuesday*. How deplorable is the Condition of many there, that are in a few Hours reduc'd to want of Bread! Surely GOD's just Judgments are upon us. *Is there Evil befallen to a City, and the Lord hath not done it?* saith the Prophet. We have been harden'd under the Sun-shine, the bounteous Dispensations of his Providence; and tho' for some Years past, he hath at divers Times been scourging of us, by Drought; by repeated Diseases on Man and Beast; by Insurrections of our Slaves; and lately by Baffling shamefully our Enterprize against our Enemy, so as to make us a By-Word and an Hissing among the Heathen that are round about us; yet we have not laid it to Heart to turn to HIM. As are the People, so are the Priests: Every one seeking after Gain; nourishing their Hearts as in a Day of Slaughter; and few, very few, say within themselves, *wherefore hath the Lord done these Things?* or turn to seek unto the Hand that hath smitten

us.

us. O! that this fiery Diſpenſation may now lead us to Repentance, and truly humble us before GOD, that the Fury of his Anger may turn away from us, and that we be not utterly conſumed! How ought we every one to mourn and lament over the Iniquities, and the Iniquities of our Province and our Nation; and lift up our Hearts with our Hands to God in the Heavens, with continual Interceſſions for ourſelves and People, that he may give us true Faith and Repentance; forgive all our Iniquities, and incline our Hearts to be intirely devoted to keep his Laws, and to glorify his Holy Name; that He may incline, rule and direct the Hearts of our King and all in Authority, ſo that they may faithfully and duly execute Juſtice, and maintain true Religion and Godlineſs; and that he may inſpire all Miniſters of his holy Word and Ordinances with heavenly Wiſdom and Grace, that they may underſtand his Will and faithfully teach, exhort and reprove, both by Example and Precept, in much Love and Lowlineſs of Mind. O how great will their Judgment be who do the Work of the Lord negligently, and ſpeak leaſingly, and cry *Peace, Peace, when there is no Peace*, deceiving precious Souls and cauſing them to ſleep in their Sins to Damnation. Many, too many ſuch are crept into Chriſt's viſible Church, for whom we may juſtly take up *Jeremiah*'s Lamentation, and ſay, *The Prophets have ſeen vain and fooliſh Things for thee, and they have not diſcover'd unto thee thine Iniquity*, Lam. ii. 14. Many, indeed, in our Day, have ſeen vain and fooliſh Things; their Hearts have run after their Covetouſneſs, and they have delighted themſelves in the fooliſh and vain Enjoyment of worldly Goods and Pleaſures, nouriſhing and indulging themſelves in the ſame Paſſions, Tempers and Delights with other worldly-minded Men, and by their Practices have made the Commandments and Doctrines of the bleſſed Jeſus (their pretended Maſter) as much as in them lay, of none Effect; for they entice the People to follow their Example, and depart from God: Thus do they pretendedly take upon them a Commiſſion from the Lord of Hoſts, to fight the Devil's Battles, and, *Judas*-like, betray our Lord and Maſter with pretended Kiſſes of Friendſhip. O how ſore will the Puniſhment of ſuch negligent Watchmen be! Ezek. xxxiii. 6. *But if the Watchman ſee the Sword come, and blow not the Trumpet, and the People be not warned; if the Sword come and take any Perſon from among them, he is taken away in his Iniquity, but his Blood will I require at the Watchman's Hand*, ſaith the Lord, who there ſheweth *Ezekiel* his Duty from the 7th Verſe, ſaying, *So thou, O Son of Man, I have ſet thee a Watchman unto the Houſe of* Iſrael: *Therefore thou ſhalt hear the Word at my Mouth, and warn them from me. When I ſay unto the Wicked, O wicked Man, thou ſhalt ſurely die; if thou doſt not ſpeak to warn the Wicked from his Way, that wicked Man ſhall die in his Iniquity, but his Blood will I require at thine Hand.* See Jer. xxiii. 1. Ezek. xxxiv. 2d to the 10th. *Wo be to the Shepherds or Paſtors that ſcatter the Sheep; that feed themſelves, and do not feed the Sheep.* And Jer. xxiii. 21. *I have not ſent theſe Prophets, yet they ran*, ſaith the Lord; *I have not ſpoken to them, yet they prophecied.* And again, Verſe 30. *I am againſt the Prophets that ſteal my Word every Man from his Neighbour, ſaith the Lord: Theſe all ſerve for Gain.* They are Thieves and Robbers who come not in by the Door of the Sheep-

Sheep-fold, but climb up the Wall by carnal Helps, and get in, to prey on the Sheep; neither follow the Foot-steps of our true Shepherd, but covet the Fleece only. How many poor careleſs Souls have we in every Pariſh that ſtand in Need of being informed of their Danger, and of the abſolute Neceſſity of being born again of God, and having Chriſt's perſonal Righteouſneſs imputed to them, before they can have any well-grounded Hope of being finally ſaved! How many within a few Miles of their Teachers die in their Sins, without being warned or exhorted to come to Chriſt by Faith! The Blood of ſuch will be required at their Teachers Hands. O! how becoming the Office of Ambaſſadors of Jeſus Chriſt would it be, to go forth to every Soul (of their Pariſhioners at leaſt) and make Offers of Peace, and invite them to come in on Goſpel Terms? Can any love their Maſter with all their Souls and Strength? Can they love the Flock as he loved it, and not ſeek diligently the Welfare of every Sheep committed to their Charge? Are immortal Souls of leſs Value now than in the Days of our Saviour and his Apoſtles, that the ſame Concern ſhould not now be ſhewn for their eternal Welfare as was then? Can they deal faithfully with their Maſter, and not ſtand in the Gap to deliver unwary Souls from the Jaws of the Lion? This is juſt as conſiſtent with their high Calling, as for any one to ſtand by and ſee a Man deliberately murder himſelf, and not perſuade him from his Raſhneſs.

Shall our Clergy at this Day ſhew a furious Zeal about the Decrees and Canons of the Church, even ſo as to perſecute Chriſt's faithful Miniſters for not conforming exactly to theſe Appendages of Religion (tho' they themſelves break theſe Canons every Day) and have no Bowels of Love, no Pity for poor periſhing Souls, that are wandring in worſe than *Ægyptian* Darkneſs? Is not this to tythe Mint and Cummin, and neglect Mercy and Judgement? O Shame! Shame! Is this to imitate their Maſter, who went about doing Good? Is this like St. *Paul*'s Practice, who not only taught publickly, but from Houſe to Houſe? Surely the God of this World hath blinded the Eyes of ſuch falſe Prophets. O how will their Mammon of Unrighteouſneſs eat them as doth Fire, at the glorious Appearance of our Lord, when he ſhall call them to an Account! I doubt not but the Devil triumphs in beholding theſe Shepherds at the Head of their Flocks, following him down to the Regions of Darkneſs for Mammon. *Be aſtoniſh'd, O Heavens! Mourn, O Earth!* becauſe the Deceiver is come forth amongſt us with great Power, ſeducing both Paſtors and People, to deal falſly with the great GOD of Heaven and Earth; to deſpiſe his Mercies, his Chaſtiſements, his Authority, and even the Son of his Love, whom they by wicked Hands crucify daily, for the Wages of Unrighteouſneſs. *The Lord hath ſworn by the Excellency of* Jacob, *ſurely I will never forget any of their Works*, Amos viii. 7. And will he not deal with the Inhabitants of this Province as with the Obſtinate of *Judah*, who like unto us deſpiſed Mercies and Chaſtiſements. See Jer. xxiv. 9. 10. *And I will deliver them to be removed*, &c. *for their Hurt, to be a Reproach and a Proverb, a Taunt and a Curſe in all Places whither I ſhall drive them. I will ſend the Sword, the Famine, and the Peſtilence among them, 'till they be conſumed from off the*

the Land that I gave unto them and to their Fathers. Shall not our Land mourn for this, and every one that dwelleth therein? Jer. iv. 28. O! that they would *Hear and give Ear, and not be proud, for the Lord hath ſpoken*, Jer. xiii. 15. His Drought hath ſpoken; His Diſeaſes inflicted on us and our Cattle have ſpoken; the Inſurrections of our Slaves ſpoken; our *Auguſtine* Expedition hath ſpoken; the Faithful of have Chriſt's Miniſters have lately, in a remarkable Manner, been ſpeaking; and the yet later dreadful Fire of *Charleſtown* hath ſpoken Terror: And if we regard not this to lay it to Heart, humble ourſelves, and repent truly of our Sins, the juſt God will yet pour out upon us more terrible Vials of his Wrath. If only at a Hand Writing of God on the Wall, which the great *Belſhazzer* underſtood not, his Countenance was changed, his Thoughts troubled, the Joints of his Loins looſed, and his Knees ſmote one againſt another thro' Fear; ſhould we not much more tremble, whoſe Crimes are againſt the clear Light of eternal Truth, and not only ſee but feel God's Hand upon us? O that our King would humble himſelf, leſt his Principalities ſhould come down, even the Crown of his Glory; for God regardeth not Princes, except their Thrones are eſtabliſhed in Righteouſneſs. O! that all in Authority under him, in the civil Powers amongſt us throughout his Dominions, would humble themſelves, and duly conſider, that the great God, by whom they enjoy any Power, will ſtrictly require at their Hands a due and conſcientious Improvement of the Talents committed to their Truſt, And O! that all who ſtile themſelves Ambaſſadors of Jeſus Chriſt, would humble themſelves, and conſider well their Miſſion, who ſent them, and the Importance of the Errand on which they are ſent. And O! that our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who opened the Eyes of the Blind and raiſed the Dead to Life, would be graciouſly pleaſed to open all our Eyes, to ſee and know clearly, his eternal Truths declared to us in his holy Scriptures, which only are able to make us wiſe unto Salvation! May he raiſe and quicken our filthy, ſinful, ſluggiſh Hearts, from their Lethargy of ſenſual Delights, to ſeek that Pearl of great Price, his everlaſting Righteouſneſs, and a Union of Spirits with Himſelf, which only is able to give us true Joy, the full Aſſurance of his Favour here, and of eternal Bleſſedneſs, when Time ſhall be no more.

A new ſort of Molaſſes *made of Apples*; *the Account communicated to the* Royal Society, *by* Paul Dudley, *Eſq*; *of* New-England, *and publiſhed in the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, *Numb.* 374.

THE Apple that produces the Molaſſes is a Summer Sweeting of a middling Size, pleaſant to the Taſte and full of Juice, ſo that 7 Buſhels will make a Barrel of Cyder. The Manner of Making it is thus; you muſt grind and preſs the Apples, and then take the Juice and boil it in a Copper till three Quarters of it is waſted, which will be done in about 6 Hours gentle Boiling, and by that Time it comes to be of the Sweetneſs and Conſiſtency of Molaſſes.

Some of our People ſcum the Cyder as it boils, others do not, and yet there ſeems to be no great Difference in the Goodneſs.

This

This new Molaſſes anſwers all the Ends of that made of the ſweet Cane imported from beyond Sea. It ſerves not only for Food and Brewing, but is of great Uſe alſo in preſerving of Cyder; two Quarts of it put into a Barrel of rack'd Cyder will both preſerve and give it a very agreeable Colour.

The Apple-Molaſſes was diſcovered a few Years ſince, by a Gentleman of my Acquaintance, at *Woodſtock*, in this Province, a Town remote from the Sea, and where the *Weſt-India* Molaſſes is dear and ſcarce; he ingenuouſly confeſſes the Diſcovery was purely accidental, but ever ſince he has ſupplied his Family with Molaſſes out of his Orchard, and his Neighbours alſo now do the like to their great Advantage.

Our Country Farmers run much upon planting Orchards with theſe Sort of Sweetings, for fattning their Swine, and aſſure me it makes the beſt Sort of Pork. And I know the Cyder made of them to be better than that of other Fruit, for Taſte, Colour and Keeping.

(The Pamphlets mentioned in our laſt, for Want of Room, muſt be deferr'd to another Opportunity.)

POETICAL ESSAYS, &c.

The GARDENER's CURSE, *for ſuch Viſiters as leave his Gate open.*

THOSE who, quite careleſs, leave unſhut my Gate,
May they grow known for Dulneſs, Pride or Prate,
'Mongſt Men of Senſe and Order ſeldom nam'd,
For no Inventions or Improvements fam'd;
But if ſuch Negligence is with Intent,
May they, convicted early, late repent:
If they can ſee the Graſs-plot's lively Green
Deform'd and trampled by the Horſe let in,
Coleworts and Sallet by the Cows deſtroy'd,
And Sheep and Swine make Worth and Beauty void,
And vagrant Thieves, induc'd by th' open View,
Tear down the Fruit and bearing Branches too,
The Gravel-Walks, that much delight the Eye,
Broke up, and ſmooth rich Beds in Ruins lie,
The curious Border rifled of its Store,
And gay Parterre ranſack'd of every Flow'r;
May they long Strangers be to Warmths of Love,
And ſtupid paſs the Arbour and Alcove;
May they not ſmell the Violet, Roſe, Junquil,
Or may ſuch fragrant Scents be reliſh'd ill;
Let not Anemonies or Tulips pleaſe,
Let Jaſmines, Woodbines, Wall-Flowers, give Diſeaſe;
Let Plumbs, and Pears, and Cherries, have no Taſte,
And all the Eden-Garden ſeem a Waſte;
'Til purg'd and chang'd, their ſhameful Faults they ſee,
And join in this *moſt righteous* CURSE with me.

Or

On DIVINE PSALMODY.

NO longer *Orphean* Melody
Can move the *Thracian* Trees along;
When *Jubal's* heav'nly Muſick's near,
And *David's* Harp compleats the Song.
No Siren, tho' with charming Lays,
Can ſacred Symphony out-do;
When God commands, and Angels ſing:
Be ſtill ye Mortals here below.
Be ſtill and learn the ſacred Song,
Which Angels ſung on *Bethlem's* Plain;
Not to proud *Herod* and his Court,
But to the humble rural Swain. *G. H.*

From the London DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

THO' I love my Country as heartily, and wiſh as well to Admiral VERNON, as any Man in it; yet I can't, without Indignation, ſee that brave Man's Succeſſes abroad, made uſe of to ſuch mean and ſcandalous Purpoſes at home. This Reflection, one leiſure Hour, threw itſelf into the following Ballad; the Diſpoſal of which is entirely left to your Diſcretion, by *Sir, Yours, &c.*

A BALLAD to Admiral VERNON.

SCANDAL, *Vernon*, 's now in faſhion,
Mind not what's by Patriot ſaid;
No Man ſaw, without Compaſſion,
Needful Succours long delay'd.

But tho' griev'd, with deep Submiſſion,
We are ſilent, as we know,
Taught by various Admonition,
Who commands the Winds to blow.

In our Counſels not leſs ſteady,
Tho' our Squadrons kept the Shore,
All was fix'd, and all was ready;
What could human Care do more?

Had his Fleet to *Spain* been wafted,
Noble Deeds by *Norris* done,
Still freſh Honours muſt have grafted
On the Laurels he has won.

When ſuch juſt Reſentment fir'd
His brave Heart that knows no Fear,
Then ſtill braver, as inſpir'd
By the *Royal Volunteer*.

But that great Deſign is ended,
Gales long wiſh'd for came too late;
O may *Vernon* be attended
By a more indulgent Fate!

By the gallant *Ogle* joined,
May Succeſs his Conduct crown,
Till *Spain*, tho' with *France* combined,
Sees her haughty Pride pull'd down:

That the Fame of ſome great Action
Soon may reach the *Britiſh* Shore,
Nor be ſullied by a *Faction*,
As the reſt have been before.

Shame; that *Porto-Bello*'s Story,
And demoliſh'd *Chagre*'s Doom,
That have gain'd *You* ſo much Glory,
Shou'd be thus abus'd at home.

But, amidſt theſe wild Confuſions,
We're ſecure that *Vernon*'s Heart
Can't be led by ſuch Deluſions,
From his Duty to depart.

Sure, he ſhall, in ev'ry Station,
Spite of all the Lies they tell,
Gain his *Prince*'s Approbation,
If he ſerves his Country well.

London, Nov. 28. 1740.

From the Boſton POST-BOY.

On the taking PORTO-BELLO *by Admiral* VERNON.

WHILE *Britain*'s Lyon, couchant ſeem'd to lay,
And in pacifick Sloth ſlept Time away;
Supinely dull, her Vengeance long delay'd,
While Depredations of the *Spaniards* made,
Moſt inſolently, injur'd *Albion*'s Trade.
By trifling Shifts, by long Harangues and Jarrs,
By warful Peaces, and by peaceful Wars;
Our Merchants ſuffer'd and did long complain,
Their Commerce ruin'd, ſtill they ſigh'd in vain,
By tedious Treaties and the Wiles of Courts,
Reduc'd to clamour out their laſt Efforts,
At their Demurs, *Britannia*'s Genius roſe,
Reſolv'd to curb her bold audacious Foes,
To ſtop proud Rapine's foul felonious Courſe,
Our gracious Monarch ſends a Naval Force:
Our thundering Navy bold Ambition checks,
And bears chaſtizing Vengeance on her Decks;
Thoſe dreadful Bulwarks wear great GEORGE's Cauſe,
Of Honour, Juſtice, Property and Laws.
Methinks I ſee each gallant warlike Boat,
Ride on the Waves, and triumph as they float:
All uncontroul'd they lord it o'er the Main,
Nor heed the puny Rage of haughty *Spain*;

Their

Their Pirate *Guarda Coſtas*, Authors of our Jarrs,
Sculk and abſcond when *Britain*'s Flag appears:
Their Port of War, vain-pompous, empty Name,
At once ſurrender'd when great VERNON came;
The *Britiſh* Ships, who ne'er to *Spaniards* ſtoop,
Diſplay the Croſs on every hoſtile Poop.
Sage *Brown* ſerene attacks their *Iron-Fort*,
In GEORGE's floating Palace, *Hampton-Court*;
He draws his Sabre, bids his Cannons roar,
(Nor were the Native Indians frighted more
When cruel *Spaniards* firſt approach'd their ſhore)
Each Ship ſucceeds, as in the Line they run,
And all their hoſtile Fury ſoon was done.
Amaz'd they ſaw *Britannia*'s dreadful Fire,
And all confus'd in horrid Haſte retire;
The frighted Town, all paſſive, ſends a Truce,
Her Ships and Caſtles yields to *Albion*'s Uſe.
My Muſe is pleas'd with its Poetick Lay,
That *Britains* Spirit ſtill with *Britons* ſtay,
Nor does her wonted Courage ſeem to ceaſe,
By Stateſmen's Indolence or lazy Peace:
They ſtart at once, when Liberty alarms,
And ruſh to Glory when they're call'd to Arms.
Shall *Bourbon*'s Grandſon's ſwelling Titles ring,
And boaſt the Stile of univerſal King;
To gild the pageant Grandeur of his Throne,
And fondly calls the *Indies* both his own:
But what avails his unexhauſted Wealth,
By GEORGE embargo'd, or enjoy'd by Stealth?
Gibraltar ſtands on *Old Hiſpania*'s Strand,
And mocks the Monarch's Catholick Command.
Let *Philip*'s haughty *Queen* no more in vain,
Dare to provoke the Maſters of the Main.
Miſtaken Glory and deluſive Dreams,
Of cruel Honour drench'd in ſanguine Streams.
Obſerve your timerous Subjects ſoon ſubdu'd,
Then ſue for Peace, delight no more in Blood.

VERSES *prefix'd to the late* Boſton *Edition of Dr.* WATTS's *HYMNS.*

To the Rev. Dr. WATTS, *on his* DIVINE POEMS.

SAY, ſmiling Muſe, what heav'nly ſtrain
Forbids the waves to roar;
Comes gently gliding o'er the main,
And charms our liſt'ning ſhore!

What angel ſtrikes the trembling ſtrings;
And whence the golden Sound!
Or is it WATTS --- or GABRIEL ſings
From yon celeſtial Ground?

'Tis thou, ſeraphick WATTS, thy lyre
Plays ſoft along the floods;
Thy notes, the anſw'ring hills inſpire,
And bend the waving woods.

The meads with dying muſick fill'd,
Their ſmiling honours ſhow,
While, whiſp'ring o'er each fragrant field,
The tuneful breezes blow.

The rapture ſounds in ev'ry trace,
Ev'n the rough rocks regale,
Freſh flow'ry joys flame o'er the face
Of ev'ry laughing vale.

And thou, my ſoul, the tranſport own,
Fir'd with immortal heat;
Whilſt dancing pulſes driving on,
About thy body beat.

Long as the ſun ſhall rear his head,
And chaſe the flying glooms,
As bluſhing from his nuptial bed
The gallant bridegroom comes;

Long as the duſky ev'ning flies
And ſheds a doubtful light,
While ſudden ruſh along the ſkies
The ſable ſhades of night;

O WATTS, thy ſacred lays ſo long
Shall ev'ry boſom fire;
And ev'ry muſe, and ev'ry tongue,
To ſpeak thy praiſe, conſpire.

When thy fair ſoul ſhall on the wings
Of ſhouting ſeraphs riſe,
And with ſuperior ſweetneſs ſings
Amid thy native ſkies.

Still ſhall thy lofty numbers flow,
Melodious and divine;
And choirs above, and ſaints below,
A deathleſs chorus! join.

To our far ſhores the ſound ſhall roll,
(So *Philomela* ſung)
And eaſt to weſt, and pole to pole,
Th' eternal tune prolong.

New-England, Boſton, March 15. *M. Byles.*

The RAVEN's Colour changed. Ovid. Met. *Lib.* 2.

Lingua fuit damno.-------

THE RAVEN *Phœbus'* fav'rite Bird was long,
And ſtill had been, but for her *tatling Tongue*:
In Whiteneſs vying with the ſpotleſs *Dove*,
The chaſte Attendant on the *Queen of Love*;

A fairer

A fairer Feather *Cycnus* could not chooſe,
Nor, *Rome*'s Preſerver once, the watchful *Gooſe*:
Now *chang'd*, ſhe bears her Brand upon her Back,
Clad in the Colour of her *Mind*---in *Black*.
In fam'd *Lariſſa* dwelt a beauteous Dame,
Her *Parents Joy*, CORONIS was her Name,
Theſſalia's Boaſt, and great *Apollo*'s *Flame*:
Her much he lov'd while Vertue ſhe preſerv'd,
Or taſted ſtolen Pleaſures unobſerv'd.
The *Bird* the *weak* th' *unguarded* Minute ſpy'd,
When *Nature*'s *Law* prevails o'er *Woman*'s *Pride*;
Beheld a *young* a *neighb'ring* Swain allow'd
To ſhare her *Favours* with the *Delphick* God.
In vain the *weeping Fair* implor'd her Stay,
With *Malice* fraught, ſhe wing'd her envious Way,
To tell the Story to the *God* of *Day*.
Aſtoniſh'd at the unexpected Tale,
The faded Laurel from his Temples fell,
His roſy colour fled, and left the Godhead pale:
And now with doubled Force the Blood returns,
With *Anger* and with *Jealouſy* he burns;
Sudden he ſnatch'd his Quiver, bent the Yew,
And to the Head th' unerring Arrow drew;
Th' unerring Arrow pierc'd the *lovely Breaſt*,
"That had ſo often to his own been preſt."
CORONIS falls.---Too late the God relents,
Too late his *Anger* and *Revenge* repents;
Too late for Aid, he flies to Phyſick's Force,
Uſeleſs its Virtues on a lifeleſs Corſe.
Oft he upbraids his Hands, upbraids the Bow,
The fatal Shaft, and *too officious CROW*,
By her th' *unwelcome Truth compell'd* to know:
To whom, awaiting a Reward, He ſaid,
Mark what a Wretch thou haſt thy Maſter made!
Mortals, from *thee* foreboding, ſhall preſage
A luckleſs Event to the War they wage,
Bird of *ill-Omen* deem'd: Thy alter'd *Dreſs*
Shall in ſtrong Characters thy *Crime* expreſs;
To Woods and Wilds direct thy baleful Flight,
Be *black*, nor mingle more with *Birds* of *ſpotleſs White*.

On DEATH. An IRREGULAR ODE.

FROM whence this Horror at the Thoughts of Death,
Or why are we ſo fond of Breath?
Since here amongſt ten thouſand Woes,
Piercing Griefs and racking Pains,
Striving with agonizing Throws,
We ſcarce can Life maintain.
Sure, were we once well out, we'd dread to live again.

For he, and he alone is brave,
It's he alone is free,
Who can with Courage view a Grave
And face Eternity.

Yet ſuch is ſordid Love of Life,
And ſo we dread to die;
That tho' beſet with mighty Ills,
So timerous are our fickle Wills,
We fain wou'd ſhun the noble Strife,
That leads to Victory.
For he, &c.

Give me a Man who bravely dares
Look thro' Death's gloomy Vail:
And when the Tyrant doth appear
He ſhews not the leaſt Sign of Fear:
But ſcorns to ſhed a ſingle Tear,
Or let his Courage fail.
For he, &c.

Who cries out, "Here I am,
"Come vaunting Tyrant uſe thy Art,
"I value not thy fatal Dart,
"Strike, if thou canſt, my chearful Heart,
"I'm fixt on CHRIST, nor will I part
"With Hope, whilſt I am Man.
For he, &c.

A Soul, like this, ſhall launch away
To Realms of everlaſting Day,
Which ever were nor ſhall decay,
Amidſt empyreal Light,
In nobleſt Exſtacy ſhall dwell,
Above the envious Power of Hell,
View (what this groſs mechanick Shell
Keeps from her purer Sight)
Endleſs Bliſs,
Mighty Joy,
That never by
Fruition cloys,
Forever there
The Soul employ
In rapturous Delight.
For he, and he alone, &c.

AN EPIGRAM.

MAUGINIO ſays, I am a Fool, and I
Retort the ſame on him, and neither lye:
I, for the Character, may thank the Fair;
But one like him Nature alone could rear.

The

The COMPARISON, *the* CHOICE, *and the* ENJOYMENT.
By M. Byles. *Printed at* Boſton.

WHO on the Earth, or in the Skies,
Thy Beauties can declare?
JESUS, dear Object of my Eyes,
My everlaſting FAIR.

Mortals, for you, this is too great,
Too bright, and too ſublime:
This Angels labour to repeat,
And ſink beneath the Theme.

Behold, ye Beauties here below,
And claſp him in your Arms:
Can ye ſuch heav'nly Graces ſhow,
Or rival him in Charms?

Though now, delighted, we can trace
Your Colours as they lie;
When he appears, from off your Face
The fading Colours fly.

When all your Charms in vain we ſeek,
And all your Joys are fled,
Beauty blooms roſey on his Cheek,
And dances round his Head.

In vain your ſofteſt Smiles appear,
Or lovely Bluſhes riſe:
Eternal Tranſports center here,
Heav'n brightens in theſe Eyes.

Unveil, almighty LOVE, thy Face,
Thy Features let me ſee;
At once I'll ruſh to thy Embrace,
I'll ſpring at once to thee.

Thus fix'd for ever, ---- O the Joys!
Th' unutterable Bliſs!
Now where's your Pleaſure, earthly Toys?
Can ye compare with this?

No more from thy Embrace I'll roam,
My LORD, my LIFE, my LOVE,
I ſee the Scenes of Joys to come
In long Proceſſion move.

Now, vaſt Eternity, roll on,
O fathomleſs profound!
Ye endleſs Ages, ſwiftly run
Your never-ceaſing Round.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

MARCH, 1741.

FROM *Muſcovy*, they write, That the Duke of *Courland*'s Power continued but a few Days: For the Princeſs *Anne* being from the Beginning diſguſted at his Regency, formed a Party in the Court for his Overthrow; and on the 20th of *October*, at three o'Clock in the Morning, General *Munich* went to his Palace with a Detachment of the Guards, broke into his Chamber and arreſted him there. The Duke made ſome Reſiſtance; but was ſoon over-power'd, bound and convey'd to the Guard Houſe, from thence he was carried to the Monaſtry of *Alexander Nesky*, and ſoon after to the Caſtle of *Schluſſelburg*, with his Wife and all his Family. The next Day the following Declaration was publiſhed at *Petersburgh*, viz.

We JOHN III. *By the Grace of* GOD, *Emperor and Sovereign of all the* Ruſſias, *&c. &c.*

THO' by Virtue of the Diſpoſition made by her Imperial Majeſty, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt potent Lady Anne Iwanowna, *Empreſs and Sovereign of all the* Ruſſias, *of glorious Memory, and made publick by our Declaration of the 29th of* October, *the moſt illuſtrious* Erneſt John, *Duke of* Courland, *was appointed Regent of this Empire during our Minority, and that by this Diſpoſition he was expreſly enjoin'd to behave in his Regency conformable to the Laws and Ordinances enacted by her Imperial Majeſty and her illuſtrious Predeceſſors, as alſo to take the utmoſt Care of her Health and Education, to have for our dear Parents and the Imperial Family the Eſteem and Veneration which is due to them, and to provide them a Maintenance ſuitable to their Rank and Dignity; nevertheleſs, we have been informed, to our great Diſſatisfaction, that the Duke of* Courland, *inſtead of performing thoſe Duties purſuant to the Diſpoſition, preſumed, as ſoon as he had got the Reins of the Regency into his Hands, and even before the Body of her late Imperial Majeſty was inhumed, to undertake ſeveral Things againſt the Laws and Ordinances; and, what was more aggravating, to expreſs a notable Contempt to our moſt dear Parents, having on that Occaſion made uſe of Menaces no way becoming him; ſo that not only our moſt dear Parents, but likewiſe our Perſon, as well as the Repoſe and Safety of the Empire, might have been brought into the greateſt Danger: Wherefore, in order to prevent all the Conſequences of ſo manifeſt an Infringement of her late Imperial Majeſty's Diſpoſition, as well as the unguarded Conduct of the Duke of* Courland, *his dangerous Views, and his late Attempts againſt our moſt dear Parents, the Imperial Family, and the whole Empire; we have been obliged, at the moſt humble and earneſt Suit of all our faithful Subjects and States, as well Eccleſiaſtick as Secular, to diveſt the ſaid Duke of* Courland *of the Regency, and to confer at the ſame time, at the earneſt Suit of our faithful Subjects, the Adminiſtration of our Empire of* Ruſſia *during our Minority, on our moſt dear Lady Mother, her Imperial Highneſs the Princeſs* ANNE, *to whom we give, by theſe Preſents, the Title of* GRAND PRINCESS OF ALL THE RUSSIAS: *And, we likewiſe give her full*

full Power to Exerciſe the Regency on the ſame Baſis eſtabliſhed the ſaid Diſpoſition of her late Imperial Majeſty, &c.

The Original of this Declaration was ſigned the 20th of *Novemb.* N. S. by all the Synod, the Miniſters, and the Generals.

'Tis obſervable, that the Great Emperor who iſſues this vigorc Declaration, was then but about three Months old.

After this, the new Miniſtry proceeded to a formal Examinati of the Duke on the Subject of his Adminiſtration, they confiſcat his Eſtate, and remov'd all Officers in the State that had been a tach'd to him. He made a moſt humble Submiſſion, and 'tis ſa his Life will be ſpared, and his Sentence only Baniſhment to *Siberi*

The Populace, who, but twelve Days before, made extravaga Rejoicings at his Promotion. were as extravagant in their Rejoicin at his Downfall.

From *Germany*, That 'tis fear'd the Election of a new Emper will occaſion a general War; but 'tis ſuppos'd the Duke of *Tuſca* will be choſen, there being at preſent 5 Votes for him out of Nine.

From *France*, that the Scarcity of all Kind of Proviſion continu and encreaſes, tho' the Government applies itſelf diligently to th Procuring an Importation of Corn and Meat from all thoſe Cou tries that have any to ſpare.

From *Spain*, That the Duke *de Montemar* is to have the Com mand of the intended Expedition to *Italy*; Thirty-ſix Battalio and as many Squadrons being appointed for that Purpoſe. Th Tranſports are to rendezvous at *Barcelona*. Twenty Men of Wa (if they can be got ready) are appointed to convoy them, to ſecur them from any Attempt that may be made upon them by th *Engliſh* Fleet.

From *Great-Britain*, That the Heat of Party is riſen to a ver great Height, on Occaſion of the approaching Election of a ne Parliament. That more Ships are put in Commiſſion, and th Hot Preſs for Seamen continued, to man them, a Declaration o War with *France* being daily expected.

Whitehall, July 10. 1740.

THEIR Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, in Council, wer pleaſed to order His Majeſty's Attorney and Sollicitor Gene ral, to prepare, and lay before their Excellencies, a Commiſſion, t be paſſed under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, appointing *Cad walader Colden*, *Abraham Vanborn*, *Philip Livingſton*, *Archibal Kennedy* and *James Delancey*, Eſq; of the Province of *New-York John Hamilton*, *John Wills*, *John Reading*, *Cornelius Vanborn* an *William Provooſt*, Eſqrs. of the Province of *New-Jerſey*; An *William Skene*, *William Sheriff*, *Henry Cope*, *Eraſmus James Phi lips* and *Otho Hamilton*, Eſqrs. of the Province of *Nova-Scotia*, o any Five or more of them, to be His Majeſty's Commiſſioners fo marking out and ſetling the Boundaries between the Province o *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and the Colony of *Rhode-Iſland*, Eaſtward. The firſt Meeting of the ſaid Commiſſioners is, by the Commiſſion, ap pointed to be at the Town of *Providence*, within the ſaid Colony, on the Firſt Tueſday in *April*, 1741.

From *Ireland*, That ſince the Embargo, Proviſions are become much cheaper there, to the great Relief of the Poor.

From

From *Boston*, that 3 of their Privateers, successively, have lost a considerable Number of their Men, by landing on *Fortaventura*, one of the *Canary* Islands; all that landed being either kill'd or taken. On *Sunday*, the 1st. Inst. died there, *John Jekyll*, Esq; Collector of the Customs for that Port.

From *Newport*, that Capt. *Powers*, in a Privateer of that Place, had taken the *Spanish* Town on the River *Oroonoque*, without the Loss of a Man, tho' the Place was defended by a Battery of Ten Guns. The Plunder of the Town was very valuable, besides two Vessels he found in the Port, one fully laden with a rich Cargo. He was safely arriv'd, with his Booty, at *Jamaica*.

From *Connecticut*, that the Exportation of Provisions is laid under the same Restraints there as in the neighbouring Colonies.

From *New-York*, that on the 15th, about 1 a Clock, *P. M.* most of the Buildings in the Fort were burnt by Accident; but the Fortifications, Guns and Carriages received no Damage.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Winter has been extreamly long and severe, *Delaware* was render'd unnavigable, by the Ice, from the 19th of *December* to the 13th Inst.

Sunday, *March* 22, in the Evening two Men knock'd at the Door of the House of Mr. *William Bunting*, in *Montgomery*, in this County, and being admitted, immediately fell upon him with Clubs, knock'd him down and bound him, together with his Nephew, a Boy about 12 Years of Age, that lived with him. Then they broke open his Chest, took out his Money and some of his Wearing Apparel; and robbing his Store of sundry valuable Goods, took his Horse and made off. The Boy found Means to get loose, and unbound his Uncle, who still had some Life remaining, but dy'd in a few Hours.

Tuesday, *March* 24, *Philip Care* and *Lawrence Callahan*, suppos'd to be the Murderers, were apprehended in this City, but upon Examination obstinately deny'd the Fact, tho' 'tis said the Deceased's Pocket-Book, with some of his Wearing Apparel and Goods, were found upon them; and their Cloaths were stain'd with Blood in several Places. They were both committed to Prison.

Friday, *March* 27, *Philip Care*, one of the Men mention'd above, cut his Throat in the Dungeon belonging to the Prison. He was heard to struggle, but before any Body could get to him, he was dead. His Body was the same Day exposed to publick View in the Pound joining the Prison, and afterwards dragg'd out of Town and buried in a Cross-Road.

Price of Bills of Exchange, *in the several Colonies is the same as in our* Magazine *for* January, *except the following.*

In New-York, 160 *l.* Currency is given for 100 *l.* Sterling. In East-New-Jersey, Ditto. In West-New-Jersey, 140 *l.* for 100 *l.* Sterl. In Pennsylvania, 135 *l.* to 140 for 100 *l.* Sterling.

Price Currant in Philadelphia.

Wheat, *per Bushel*, 4*s* 6 to 4*s* 8
Flour, *per Hundred*, 13*s*
Bread, *White*, 20*s*
------ *Middling*, 18*s*
------ *Ship*, 15*s*
Muscovado Sugar, 30*s* to 38*s*
West-India Rum, *per Gall.* 2*s* 8
New-England Ditto, 2*s* 4